LJ
141
.M4
1907a

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED FOR THE
SORORITY HAND BOOK
BY THE SUFFOLK ENG. AND ELECTRO. CO. BOSTON.

THE SORORITY HANDBOOK

BY
IDA SHAW MARTIN, A. B.

SECOND EDITION
1907

LJ141
.M4
1907a

LIBRARY of CONGRESS
Two Copies Received
OCT 15 1907
Copyright Entry
Sep 11, 1907
CLASS A XXc., No.
186551
COPY B.

Copyrighted 1905 and 1907
By IDA SHAW MARTIN.

The Pequa Press

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The hearty reception accorded to the first edition and the many assurances of continued support and interest on the part of sorority leaders have encouraged the author to issue this second edition, although less than six months have elapsed since the former came from the press.

The frontispiece is the same as was used in the first edition, but the plate of fraternity badges is a new addition, inserted at the request of a number of sorority leaders and made possible by the courtesy of the fraternity grand presidents. No one will regret more than the author the absence of the badges of several large fraternities, espepecially in view of the fact that a number of permissions came after the plate was made. The time elapsing between the decision to issue a second edition and the expiration of the publisher's contract with the printer was only six weeks and it was practically impossible owing to the vacation season to get in touch with all grand presidents.

Another new feature, also inserted by request, one which it is thought will prove invaluable for reference and one which it is hoped will lead to a more extensive knowledge on the part of sorority women concerning the extent and activity of the general fraternity movement, is the list

of men's fraternities with dates of founding and chapter rolls alphabetically arranged. The classification and general plan of the sororities will be found the same as in the first edition, with the exception of the chapter rolls which are listed alphabetically instead of chronologically.

It is hardly to be expected that such an issue as this can be sent out entirely free from errors or omissions, for fraternities and sororities make history even during the summer vacation, especially when conventions are held. A conscientious attempt, however, has been made to have everything accurate and up-to-date at the time of publication. Since going to press word has been received that the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa will consider the application of ten colleges at its convention of September 12th and that in all probability the ten charter grants will be made.

Anyone noting an error will confer a great favor upon the author by calling attention to it. Suggestions, too, will be gladly received and will be embodied in the next edition.

Ida Shaw Martin
(Mrs. Wm. Holmes Martin).

"Iveagh Park," Bay State Road,
Canton, Massachusetts.
September 7, 1907.

CHAPTER I.

The Higher Education of Women.

To the popular mind the higher education of women is synonymous with a college education. Strictly speaking the term covers a wider field and includes professional training as well as collegiate. The college girl is probably quite familiar with the four types of institutions at which the alumnae of secondary schools may continue their education, viz., the coeducational college, the independent college, the affiliated college and the coordinate college.

Coeducation is the popular and prevailing system of college education in the United States. About seventy per cent of the five hundred colleges in the country are coeducational, while there are only twelve independnt colleges of the first rank, five affiliated colleges and about the same number of coordinate colleges. To understand the reasons for this characteristic feature as a well-defined policy in our system of education, we must turn back the pages of our country's history.

The close of the revolution found the American States independent, but not united. The country was without a head and Congress without power. There was distress and discontent on all sides, for business was at a standstill and the country was in danger of dropping to pieces. A fortunate circumstance at this critical period was the common interest that seven of the thirteen states had in the Great Northwest Territory. The people were buoyed up by the hope that these states would release their claims and by transferring their interests to the national government would furnish Congress with the means to pay off the war debt. This generosity was of far-reaching significance in its influence upon education in the Western States. The thirteen original colonies had copied closely the educational systems of the Old World, particularly those of England. The great Northwest Territory was sparsely settled and education was at best embryonic. An ordinance passed in 1787 by the Continental Congress provided for the government of this vast section and specified that there should be a reservation in every township for the maintenance of public schools. This was later interpreted as providing also for the reservation of lands for university endowment. In this way the future of the state university was assured. At the time this ordinance was passed, however, there was no thought in the minds of the legislators that a strong impulse was given to the higher education of women. The daughters of colonial homes were busy with baking and brewing, with spinning

and weaving, with the manifold household duties for which no labor-saving devices had yet been invented. Even the daughters of the well-to-do had little time or interest for any education save such superficial knowledge as might be acquired at the fashionable finishing school.

The half century following the Revolution was noteworthy for the establishment of district schools and academies, and for the awakening of new ideas concerning the education of girls. The year 1830, when the first locomotive was built, is an epoch-marking date in the history of the United States and no less so in the history of the higher education for women. The building of railroads and the consequent growth of cities was followed by a great revival in educational interests, resulting in state supervision and the opening of high and normal schools for girls. The years immediately following witnessed the transfer of many industries from the home to the factory and deprived women of their usual occupations, leaving them a large measure of leisure.

It is not to conservative New England, so lavish with her gifts to her sons, but to pioneer Ohio that we must look for the beginning of college education for women. Oberlin College, opened in 1833 as the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, but not chartered as a college until 1850, was the first institution to offer advanced courses to women as well as men. In 1836 Mary Lyon secured a charter from the Massachusetts Legislature for Mount Holyoke Seminary, which though it did not pretend to offer collegiate courses

yet stood firm for serious work and high standards. Wesleyan College, incorporated by the Legislature of Georgia and opened in 1839, was the first women's college to receive a charter from any state. In 1853 Antioch College in Ohio was opened under the presidency of Horace Mann and admitted men and women on equal terms. Elmira College established in 1855 by the Presbyterian Synod, was the first woman's college in the north to receive a charter. The state universities of Utah and Iowa, opened respectively in 1850 and 1856, admitted women from the first. A few institutions under religious control in the Middle West, bearing the name of college, but doing work little higher than the first class secondary schools of the present time, were induced to admit women as the result of these experiments. Except, however, in the districts where the influence of these pioneer schools was felt, little marked progress was made. Women were still the slaves of tradition.

Strangely enough it is to the Civil War that we must look for the complete emancipation of women in matters educational. The continuous fighting during the four years of the war and the consequent drafts upon the Northern states for soldiers drained this section of its men and resulted in women entering the secondary schools as teachers. This arrangement, at first considered only temporary, proved to be permanent, and thinking men soon realized that the much debated question of higher education for women had become a matter of expediency.

In this time of immediate need what was more natural than that the people should demand that existing colleges hitherto sacred to men should open their doors to women? The well-endowed universities made a strong stand against what they considered an intrusion. They claimed that they did this from a sense of duty to the past, to the founders and givers of endowments. The state universities, however, could make no such plea. Their endowments came from state or federal government without restriction as to sex, and the people failed to see the need of establishing separate colleges for women when the state universities were already in existence. Before long these doors, willingly or unwillingly, swung open to maid as well as man, Kansas and Minnesota in 1866, Indiana in 1868, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois and California in 1870, Nebraska in 1871, Ohio in 1873, Wisconsin in 1874. The opening of the University of Michigan to women was in direct opposition to the wishes of the faculty upon demand from the state legislature and is interesting as showing the sentiment of the people. All state universities organized since 1871 have admitted women from the first.

Conditions in the states along the Atlantic seaboard were very different. There were no state universities and the famous colleges already established refused to admit women. Certain concessions to be sure have been made after prolonged agitation, as in the case of Radcliffe, opened as Harvard Annex in 1879, incorporated as a college for women in 1894 and granting its own degrees, where the in-

struction is given by members of the Harvard faculty and the diplomas countersigned by the President of Harvard University as a guarantee that the degrees are equivalent to the corresponding degrees given by the university; again in the case of Barnard, opened in 1889 and incorporated in 1900 as an undergraduate woman's college of Columbia University, where the instruction is given entirely by professors appointed by Columbia University trustees and assigned to service in Barnard, where the A. B. degree is granted by the university and women who have taken their first degree are admitted to the university on the same terms as men, and lastly, in the case of the Woman's College of Brown University, established as a regular department in 1897, though women were admitted informally as early as 1892. These concessions grudgingly given turned many promising young women, who resented this attitude of what they considered selfish monopoly, to the independent colleges for women and resulted in the marked and vigorous growth of these institutions in the East. Of these there are ten, Elmira, Vassar, Wells, Wellesley and Smith, chartered within the third quarter of the nineteenth century, the last four within a period of ten years, and Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Woman's College of Baltimore, Randolph-Macon Woman's College and Trinity, established within the last twenty years. Rockford College in Illinois, opened as a seminary in 1849, chartered as a college in 1892, and still retaining a prepar-

atory department, and Mills College in California, opened as a seminary in 1871, chartered as a college in 1885, and still countenancing a seminary, are examples of the only independent colleges for women in the vast section devoted to coeducation and by their smallness bear eloquent testimony to the popular demand for coeducation.

Newcomb College at New Orleans, opened in 1886 and affiliated with Tulane University, but entirely distinct as regards its location and faculty, is an example of the old-time Southern prejudice. The abandonment of coeducation at Western Reserve University in 1888 after a trial of sixteen years, and the establishment of a coordinate college for women under the university charter resulted from a decision of the trustees to call the college back to its original purpose, to educate men only, a decision which seemed the wisest solution of the difficulties growing out of an attempt to engraft coeducation upon an institution modelled after New England ideas. The decision of the trustees of Wesleyan University to limit the number of women admitted in any one year to twenty per cent of the whole number of students enrolled in the preceding year is another instance of the futility of the attempt to introduce coeducation into a New England college. The segregation policy of Chicago University, adopted by the trustees in October, 1902, whereby separate instruction is provided as far as possible for men and women during the freshmen and sophomore years was explained by Presi-

dent Harper as due in a large measure to the proximity of the university to a great metropolis and the increasing enrolment of young women students. The decision of the trustees of Leland Stanford, Jr., University to limit the number of women students to five hundred at any time is, according to President Jordan, in harmony with the founder's purpose.

The aim of the trustees of Middlebury College in establishing a coordinate institution in 1903 after twenty years of coeducation and the complete separation of the two in the required work of the first two years is said to be due to a desire to make suitable and adequate provision for the culture and intellectual training of young women, to enable them to enjoy a more distinct social life while in college and to provide for them an independent system of honors and prizes. The College for Women opened at Bucknell University in 1905, though at present only a hall of residence, since very little instruction is given separately, is nevertheless the beginning of a definite plan for separation. The system of coordination in vogue at Colby for the past ten years and the very recent decision of the trustees to introduce separation in chapel exercises and to establish, as soon as funds will warrant, an affiliated college for women seems to be the accepted solution of the vexatious problem of providing collegiate instruction for women in connection with well-established colleges for men along the Atlantic seaboard.

CHAPTER II.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SORORITY SYSTEM.

The year 1776, remarkable in the annals of history as witnessing the beginning of a mighty nation through the union of thirteen colonies,—a union that was to stand preeminently for the brotherhood of man, saw also the foundations laid for another union, another brotherhood, that, like its prototype, was destined to grow into a mighty power. On the fifth of December, the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. This was the first of the secret Greek-Letter Societies and therefore the parent of the modern fraternity system, which has become so large a factor in the college life of the United States.

The originators of Phi Beta Kappa made early provision for charter grants to other colleges, yet nearly half a century passed before its roll numbered five chapters and before another Greek-Letter society was founded. Colleges were few and scattered, the country in the throes of a great war. The colleges established prior to the Revolution were but nine in number, Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1693), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), King's, now Columbia (1754), Pennsylvania (1757), Rutgers

(1763), Brown (1764) and Dartmouth (1770). No small proportion of their endowment had come from the mother country, but the Declaration of Independence naturally put an end to donations from England and crippled the resources of existing colleges. The period of business depression immediately following the close of the war, the general instability of the government, the continued difficulties with England resulting in the War of 1812, were not conducive to ease of mind or educational progress.

The years from 1821 to 1837, however, found the country in a flourishing condition. The United States had demonstrated on land and sea its right to be considered a world power. Its credit was good, its people prosperous. The tremendous impulse given to trade and immigration by the use of steam as a motive power, the rapid development of the country owing to the construction of state roads and artificial waterways, the mighty stumulus afforded public thought by the daily appearance of the penny newspaper, the great awakening of interest in popular education as a result of the heroic labors of Horace Mann in Massachusetts and of Henry Barnard in New York, had produced a nation that was alert and enterprising. It was but natural that these same years of peace, prosperity and progress should witness the establishment of many new colleges as well as a great increase in matriculation at the older institutions. While a college is small it is possible for every student to know intimately all the others and to be in close touch with the different members of the

faculty, but as the numbers increase the personal relation between professor and student is eliminated more and more, and the undergraduates are forced to find sympathic companionship in a small group of classmates. So long as the boy in conscious of sympathy and interest on the part of the family in himself, his hopes, his plans, his ambitions, he will seek no further, but the moment he has lost faith in those of his own household he will go elsewhere in search of the perfect understanding that his nature craves. The American professor is a boy at heart, he understands young men, but the pressure of work is severe both in and out of the classroom and there is a limit to human possibilities, to human endurance. The crowded classroom, the ascetic dormitory, the cheerless boarding house gave birth to the fraternity. They have given birth to worse impulses, but to no better. That the fraternity became a college society instead of a more limited organization, that it eventually included members from all undergraduate classes instead of being restricted to those of one particular year is a tribute to the democratic spirit and magnanimity of the American college student.

The need and attractiveness of these organizations is attested to by the fact that fourteen vigorous fraternities were founded at Northern colleges within the next quarter century,—Kappa Alpha, 1825, Sigma Phi, 1827, Delta Phi, 1827, all three at Union, Alpha Delta Phi, Hamilton, 1832, Psi Upsilon, Union, 1833, Delta Upsilon, Williams, 1834, Beta Theta Pi, Miami, 1839, Chi Psi, Union, 1841, Delta

Kappa Epsilon, Yale, 1844, Delta Psi, Columbia, 1847, Zeta Psi, New York University, 1847, Phi Gamma Delta, Jefferson, 1848, Phi Delta Theta, Miami, 1848, Theta Delta Chi, Union, 1848. The period from 1850 to the Civil war was an era of instability, yet six new fraternities came into existence, four in the North and two in the South,—Phi Kappa Sigma, Pennsylvania, 1850, Phi Kappa Psi, Jefferson, 1852, Chi Phi, Princeton, 1854, Sigma Chi, Miami, 1855, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alabama, 1856, Delta Tau Delta, Bethany, 1859. The five years immediately following the close of the Civil War are remarkable as giving birth to five fraternities and those all founded in Virginia, —Alpha Tau Omega, Virginia Military Institute, 1865, Kappa Alpha (Southern Order), Washington and Lee, 1865, Pi Kappa Alpha, University of Virginia, 1868, Kappa Sigma, University of Virginia, 1869, Sigma Nu, Virginia Military Institute, 1869. These twenty-five fraternities, together with one other, Phi Sigma Kappa, founded at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1873, had the field practically to themselves for more than thirty years, but the twentieth century is giving evidence of renewed activity in founding fraternities, for the year 1901 alone gave birth to three new societies that have made a place for themselves already,—Omega Pi Alpha and Delta Sigma Phi founded at the College of the City of New York and Sigma Phi Epsilon established at Richmond. Alpha Chi Rho, founded at Trinity College, also came into prominence about this same time.

When opportunities for collegiate training became a possibility for women it was but natural, especially in the coeducational institutions, that college girls should be anxious to enjoy the manifest advantages that membership in these secret organizations secured. It was not surprising, then, to find that one-third of the existing sororities were founded at coeducational colleges within three years after the admission of women. The first secret society for women, so far as is known, was the Adelphean, founded at Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., in 1851, which changed its name to the Alpha Delta Phi Sorority in 1905. A similar club was the Philomathean, which was organized in 1852, and which became Phi Mu in 1904. Both were suspended for a few years during the Civil War owing to the closing of the institution. The oldest secret organization to enjoy an uninterrupted existence up to the present day was Kappa Sigma, founded at Elmira College in 1856. This was followed ten years later by Phi Mu at the same college. Neither of these societies began life with Greek names, but the change was made very early in their history. The first national organization, or sorority, was the I. C. Sorosis, founded at Monmouth College in 1867 and known since 1888 as Phi Beta Phi. The first sorority to bear a Greek name was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in 1870. The establishment of Kappa Kappa Gamma in this same year at Monmouth College, of Alpha Phi at Syracuse University in 1872, of Delta Gamma at Louis Institute,—a boarding school for girls

at Oxford, Miss., the seat of the State University, in January, 1874, of Gamman Phi Beta at Syracuse University and of Sigma Kappa at Colby College in November of that same year, of Phi Sigma and Zeta Alpha at Wellesley in 1876, show how simultaneous and spontaneous was the development of the fraternity idea among college women in different sections of the country. There is no doubt that numerous similar organizations existed in other colleges, for sorority records show a number of instances where such societies applied for charters and became enrolled as chapters of the more vigorous orders. The phenomenal growth of the latter and the rise of the more recent sororities can be readily accounted for by the rapid increase in matriculation.

Of the twelve Greek-Letter societies established prior to 1880 and in existence today, all but three, Kappa Sigma and Phi Mu of Elmira and Zeta Alpha of Wellesley have established chapters, but only four, the I. C. Sorosis, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Gamma were anything more than local organizations at that date. Alpha Phi established its second chapter at Northwestern in 1881, Gamma Phi Beta, its second at the University of Michigan in 1882. Phi Sigma organized a branch at Wesleyan University in 1893, but this became extinct after an existence of ten years. Sigma Kappa waited nearly thirty years before granting its first charter to petitioners at Boston University in 1904. Alpha Delta Phi remained a local for almost fifty-four years. The fact that barely

twenty chapters established between 1870 and 1880 have had an unbroken existence is a striking proof of the general disfavor with which the higher education of women was regarded in its experimental stage. The establishment of sixty-three vigorous chapters during the next decade shows conclusively that the experiment was a success and that the sorority idea was becoming firmly entrenched. The granting of sixty charters to college petitioners between 1890 and 1900 bears testimony to the growing popularity of collegiate training for women. The fact that sixty-six college chapters have been established within the last half decade and that many new sororities have come into prominence within that same period would indicate that the twentieth century is extending the heartiest kind of welcome to the sorority as well as to the college girl.

One interesting phase in the evolution of the system has been the organization of special sororities by musical and medical students. Though by no means affecting such large numbers of matriculates, they are solving the same problems that confront the literary sororities, especially along the line of providing opportunities for the growth of congenial friendships. The simple social life that these organizations make a possibility is a great boon to those who are in a measure shut out from active participation in the general college life that centres about the academic departments of the large universities.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHAPTERS.

Of the eighteen sororities having one or more chapters in colleges of the highest rank, two, Pi Beta Phi and Kappa Kappa Gamma, have over thirty chapters. These and three others, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Delta Delta and Chi Omega, each with more than twenty chapters, are found in all sections of the country. Delta Gamma, though by birth a Southern sorority, has now no chapter south of Mason and Dixon's line. Alpha Delta Phi has confined itself to the South for more than half a century. In addition to this there are three sororities that are at present essentially Southern, Kappa Delta, Sigma Sigma Sigma and Zeta Tau Alpha, all organized at the Virginia State Normal School. Virginia has always been noted as a fraternity stronghold and was the birthplace of seven fraternities, Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, Southern Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, Sigma Nu and Sigma Phi Epsilon. Until 1893, when Randolph-Macon Woman's College was opened, no provision had been made by Virginia for the higher education of her daughters. Indeed until the Normal School was opened in 1884 there was not a scientific laboratory in the entire state accessible to women. Presenting, then, for nine years, the only opportunity for advanced work it is not strange that this school attracted a superior class of students, many of them daughters of professors in the colleges of the state and consequently in touch with the fraternity idea since

early childhood. Therefore the establishment of these three secret societies was in no wise a peculiar circumstance, but simply a natural outcome of the wide-spread activity of the fraternities among the men of Virginia. Owing to the fact that coeducation is not so popular in the South as in the Middle West, which has always been the sorority stronghold, opportunities for extension were naturally limited and some of the earlier charter grants were made to institutions below collegiate rank. It is generally understood, however, that this is only a temporary arrangement and that these chapters will be retained only until such time as the sororities are strong enough to dispense with them. Zeta Tau Alpha, at its convention in June, 1906, was the first to raise its standards by dropping from its roll all chapters not located at colleges. A fourth society founded at the Virginia State Normal School, Alpha Sigma Alpha, has as yet placed no chapters above the seminary rank, but it is doubtless only a question of time when all these essentially Southern orders will have chapter rolls that will compare favorably with those of the older sororities. Alpha Omicron Pi, founded in the North, has strangely enough half of its chapters in the South. Alpha Xi Delta, founded in Illinois, and Sigma Kappa, founded in Maine, have both called attention to themselves by the rapidity with which they have recently placed branches at considerable distance from the parent chapter. No student of the sorority system could fail to notice the remarkable similarity in the case of Alpha Phi

and Gamma Phi Beta as regards birthplace, age, monogram badge and chapter roll.

EXTENSION.

Approximately speaking the number of men enrolled in the colleges of the United States is twice that of the women. Exclusive of professional societies, which have no real bearing on the case in point, the fraternities are twice as numerous as the sororities. When, however, it comes to a question of the relative number of chapters, statistics show that there are four fraternity chapters to every sorority chapter, even when local societies at the women's colleges that are unfriendly to the national sorority idea are counted in the total number. The natural inference would be that the sorority is not so popular with college women as the fraternity is with college men. Anyone, however, who knows how many local societies have petitions before the sororities is aware how very far from true such an inference would be. A certain proportion of these petitions, to be sure, has come from colleges which have not reached the standards set by the leading universities of the country and which, therefore, will fail to meet the first requirements of the largest and most popular sororities, but, even when these applications are omitted from the list, enough remain so that it would not be a very difficult matter for the sororities to double their chapter rolls by accession from colleges that have been admitted by common consent to be eligible to consideration.

Few locals have the courage to become the nucleus of a national organization, but prefer to wait anywhere from two to ten years for recognition from some well-known sorority. They reason that while they stand alone they have only themselves to consider, whereas if they were to place chapters of their own organization in other colleges, they would lose the local prestige that comes from having a petition before a famous sorority and would have to meet their rivals as a chapter of a weak society. Confident of securing the coveted charter by patience and persistency and of acquiring, thereby, the reputation that would come to them as a branch of some famous order, they continue to keep their petition before the sorority of their choice, even after they have been assured repeatedly of the impossibility of a charter grant and have been advised to apply elsewhere. Deference to the wishes of their alumnae and consideration for their own immediate welfare in the matter of rushing determine to a large degree their attitude in this matter.

There is probably no sorority that has not cherished, at some time in its career, the idea of entering the famous independent colleges for women. The high standards, the large enrolment, two things that mean plenty of good sorority material, have always proved very attractive to organizations that, like Phi Beta Kappa, are anxious to have their chapter rolls stand for the best in education. Two independent colleges for women, Baltimore and Randolph-Macon, and several affiliated colleges, Newcomb,

Barnard, Middlebury and Brown admit national sororities, but up to the present time the big colleges, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Mt. Holyoke, and several smaller ones, as well as one affiliated, Western Reserve, are closed to these organizations, though a number have local secret societies. This condition of affairs is in part due to faculty decision and in part to student indifference. When local secret societies are fostered, there is a feeling perhaps on the part of the administration that this particular kind of organization adds a bit of local color, creates an esprit de corps, gives a certain personnel to the college. There is a feeling, too, that the national sorority, by demanding allegiance, requiring dues, publishing magazines and holding conventions, may weaken the interest in the alma mater. This is a fallacy. The sororities always do arouse interest in other colleges and in the whole movement for the higher education of women, in the problems that confront college girls, problems that faculties have not solved and are not solving, that college girls alone can solve, but they do not weaken any student's interest in her own college. When she meets her sisters from other universities, be it at convention or in the alumnae association, in public or in private, she knows she is always looked upon as a type of her alma mater, and she is more than anxious by conversation and deportment to show her college in a creditable light. From various sources she learns what other colleges are doing along certain lines, what new inspirations have come to do better and broader

work, and she returns to her own chapter, to her own college, to praise where praise is due and where censure or improvement is needed, to seek through her own chapter and rival chapters to effect the necessary reforms. To believe there is only one college in the world, that this college is above reproach and incapable of improvement, is snobbishness. To see weaknesses in one's alma mater, to strengthen it by every means within one's power, to guard its interests jealously, this is loyalty. No one is so genuinely or so generously interested in her college as the sorority girl, no one has the opportunities that the sorority girl has to compare her own college with others. There may be a few colleges, having chapters of the national sororities, that seem lacking in college spirit, but a close investigation will show that this lack is not due to the presence of the fraternities, but to other causes.

A university located in the heart of a large city finds it very difficult to inspire the same amount of college spirit that is secured with slight effort in a much smaller college situated in a village. The city university draws its students to a large extent from the towns within a radius of twenty-five miles. The marked improvements recently made in the matter of cheap and quick transit render it possible for many of the students to live at home during their entire college course. The hurried entrance upon the work of the day, the hasty exit after recitations in order to catch a train, the absence of dormitories, the lack of suitable boarding places in the congested districts of a large

metropolis for the few who are forced to find temporary lodgment, the distractions and fascinations of a large city, the general indifference of the greater part of the citizens, are all potent agencies that work constantly against any very strong growth of college spirit. These same elements make it exceedingly difficult for the city university to have a satisfactory social life, always a great help in the development of a strong esprit de corps. Sorority life under these conditions is not without its drawbacks. Evening chapter meetings are entirely out of the question and those in the afternoon can seldom be arranged so as not to interfere with train schedules or the convenience of those members whose recitations are all in the morning.

The college or university in the small town, on the other hand, fills the whole horizon for students, faculty, property owners and tradesmen and there is a marked local pride taken in everything that interests the students. They are people of importance in the village because of their association with the college, and since everybody thinks there is but one college in the whole world, they begin to think so too and develop immediately a very proper and lasting interest in the alma mater. With domitories, halls of residence, fraternity and sorority houses on or near the campus, with boarding places and faculty houses within easy reach, it is possible for such a college to have a very delightful social life and to foster all sorts of student enterprises. Under such conditions fraternity and sorority life comes very near to being ideal, an interest that is

second only to that felt for the college itself.

Those who have studied deeply into fraternity conditions understand how very difficult it is to build up strong chapters in colleges that have no dormitory system or that have an enormous enrolment. One city, Cambridge, the home of Radcliffe and Harvard, will furnish illustration for both of these points. Radcliffe, with very little domitory accommodation, draws its students largely from nearby cities and towns, and so much time is consumed in transit between the home and the college there is practically none left for the fostering of the life-long friendships that are such a valuable product of community life. Harvard, on the other hand, with its hundreds of students, its numerous dormitories, its almost inexhaustible supply of boarding houses, has never been found favorable ground for the planting of fraternity chapters. A very few to exist, but they are hampered by many difficulties. In the first place the city, its near neighbor, Boston, and the college itself offer unlimited attractions, so the fraternity finds few opportunities to fill spare moments with interest. Again, with the large entering classes and the elective system governing studies, there is but slight class cohesion and very little chance for upper class people to become well acquainted with the freshmen. Similar conditions exist at Yale with very similar results.

It is thought by many sorority leaders that the large colleges for women would present the same problems as Harvard and Yale. The life of these institutions is al-

ready very complex. Every minute of a girl's spare time, every cent of her allowance, is spoken for many times over. The freshman class, moreover, by reason of its large enrolment would present innumerable difficulties in any attempt to become acquainted with the individual members or to study them with a view to discovering their possibilities as good sorority material. Elections would necessarily have to be postponed and as a result the chapter would tend to become a class society as did Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi at Yale, and toward which condition the local societies at Wellesley, Smith and Mt. Holyoke are surely tending. It remains for the future to show whether the great numbers at present unprovided for by these local clubs will establish similar organizations or appeal to the sororities for charters. New local societies, to be sure, would lack the prestige that the older ones have and which the sororitis could furnish. The all important question, of course, with the sororities will be whether the large class society would be favorable to the best development of the sorority idea and ideal. The sorority idea means close friendship fostered by long association in common interests. The sorority ideal is the symmetrically developed woman, the result of close confidence and lasting friendships with a few congenial spirits.

A generation ago the sororities would have been glad to enter these colleges and succeeding years would have seen the number of chapters keeping pace with the in-

crease in matriculation. Today any well-known sorority would think twice before entering, even though assured of a hearty welcome on the part of the administration.

STANDARDS.

The Inter-Sorority Conference of 1905 defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all of them at institutions of collegiate rank. No definition of "collegiate rank" was attempted by the Conference and indeed there is no organization whose decision could be taken as official and final. Inasmuch as the United States exercises no federal control over the schools of the country, there is no national system of education and no national board of education to determine what particular kind or amount of work shall constitute a college or university. In the Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, the United States Commissioner of Education puts all universities, colleges and technological schools, with the exception of those admitting women only, in one group without any attempt at classification. There is much interesting information to be gleaned from these reports concerning the valuation of the real estate and apparatus of the different colleges and concerning the registration and faculty, but little to show that some of the five hundred are doing higher grade work than others. It is left to the student of college data to make his own deductions and the most natural inference is that a large endowment, a large corps of professors, a large registration,

mean high standards, but conclusions from these premises alone are not necessarily correct. As has been already stated, conditions in the case of the colleges for women are somewhat different. Here the Commissioner has made two groups. Just what is the basis of decision is not stated, but Baltimore, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Elmira, Mills, Mt. Holyoke, Newcomb, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon, Rockford, Smith, Trinity, Vassar, Wellesley and Wells are put in the A class, while the colleges for women connected with Brown and Western Reserve are included in the reports of coeducational colleges, though they are quite distinct organizations.

Thirty-five years ago when sororities were in their infancy the problem of extensions was a serious one and a number of charters were granted to institutions but little higher in grade than the modern seminary. The last quarter century, however, has witnessed great advances in the movement for the higher education of women. In order that the standards of the different sororities may be of the highest, it is imperative that great care should be taken to place new chapters only at such colleges and universities as are known to be of high grade. To this end the Inter-Sorority Conference has decided not to recognize any order until its chapter roll meets certain requirements.

One organization that has done much to determine what the bachelor's degree should stand for is the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This was founded at Boston

in November, 1881, by seventeen college women, representing twelve colleges, in the hope of uniting the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work. Later by reason of the limitations placed upon admission, it came to be recognized as standing for the maintenance of high standards of education. No college applying for membership in the body corporate is examined unless it has fifty women graduates and an endowment of $500,000. A preparatory department under the government or instruction of the college faculty is also a bar. Great stress is laid upon the educational qualifications of the corps of instruction, the average available income and the value of the equipment of the institution for the work it undertakes. The colleges now on the list number twenty-four, seventeen coeducational, Boston, California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Kansas, Leland Stanford, Jr., Mass. Institute of Technology, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Oberlin, Syracuse, Wesleyan, Wisconsin, four independent, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and three affiliated, Barnard, Radcliffe, Western Reserve.

A similar organization, founded at Knoxville, Tenn., in 1903, is the Southern Association of College Women, which was an outgrowth of the clubs of Southern girls in Northern colleges. Its object is "to unite college women in the South for the promotion of higher education for women; to raise the standard of education for women; to develop preparatory schools, and to define the line of

demarcation between preparatory schools and colleges." The corporate members are all colleges recognized by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and by the Southern Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, and furthermore any other college that the Association considers to be of the same rank as the aforesaid. The association hopes eventually to do work very similar to that done by its Northern prototype, but at present it feels that it should devote most of its thought to educational problems of the South.

Another agency that is making for uniform standards is the honorary society. A charter grant from Phi Beta Kappa means that the institution receiving it has met the requirements as to organization, equipment, financial standing, faculty, enrolment, curriculum and entrance examinations demanded by a body of men who are well qualified by training and experience to decide what the word college should mean. It does not always follow that a college is below grade because it has no chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. It is only recently that this honorary society began to become really representative and some well-known colleges have not awakened to the need or meaning of a charter grant. Notable examples of this are Bryn Mawr and Illinois on the list of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and Illinois and Indiana on the roll of Sigma Xi.

It is interesting to note that of the two hundred and sixty-two chapters accredited to the eighteen literary

sororities, one hundred and fifty-three, or sixty per cent are in colleges honored by Phi Beta Kappa or Phi Kappa Phi. Of the 109 chapters located at other institutions, 17 belong to Pi Beta Phi, 12 to Kappa Kappa Gamma, 10 to Kappa Delta, 9 to Chi Omega, 8 to Sigma Sigma Sigma, Alpha Xi Delta and Kappa Alpha Theta, 7 to Delta Delta Delta, 6 to Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Gamma, and Zeta Tau Alpha, 4 to Alpha Chi Omega, 3 to Alpha Omicron Pi and Sigma Kappa, 2 to Gamma Phi Beta, 1 to Alpha Phi. A careful study of these figures will show that the higher numbers belong to the oldest and largest societies or else to the youngest. There can be no question that another decade will show a marked improvement in this particular, for many colleges at present on the sorority rolls and without honorary societies will receive charter grants. Their standards even now will meet the requirements. In many cases it is only a question of petitioning Phi Beta Kappa six months before the national convention.

Among other forces at work to secure a unification of standards in the college entrance examinations may be mentioned the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, the Association of the Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

GOVERNMENT.

The supreme governing body of the sororities is the National Convention which meets annuallly or biennially, but in order that important questions requiring immediate decision may receive attention during the interim, it is customary for the sororities to place a certain amount of legislative, judicial and executive power in the hands of a few members who are responsible to the succeeding convention for their acts and who constitute what is known as the Grand Council, the Executive Committee, or the Grand Lodge, as the case may be. The number of members elected for this purpose differs somewhat in the different sororities, but a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and where a magazine is published, an Editor, are always found among the officers, though in seven cases, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta, Kappa Delta, Alpha Omicron Pi, Sigma Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi, the Editor is not ranked as a member of the executive staff. These five officers are usually sufficient for a small sorority, but where the chapter roll numbers more than twenty, the task of welding so many separate units into a harmonious whole becomes a serious problem. Hence it has come to pass that the older and larger sororities have found it necessary to create new offices in order that no member of the executive staff may have more work than she can accomplish satisfactorily and in order that every phase of fraternity development

may receive its due share of attention. The sororities are tending more and more toward retaining for longer periods than the usual interim of two years between conventions those officers who show special ability along certain lines.

Kappa Kappa Gamma is unique in electing its editor, historian and director of catalogue for a term of ten years. Gamma Phi Beta has a well-defined policy of advancing her officers each year. The governing board consists of one member from each alumnae chapter and as each president retires, the chapter that she has represented elects some one who takes her place at the foot of the line and works up through the various offices. Delta Gamma's method is to elect its executive staff for a term of four years, the election of the president and treasurer alternating with that of the vice-president and secretary. Each convention designates the chapters from which the new officers are to come and these chapters elect the officers for the ensuing term. The editor is frequently re-elected several times. Alpha Phi's plan of choosing officers, first from one section of the country and then from another, has much to recommend it. Alpha Omicron Pi has paid its four founders a great tribute in making them life members of the Grand Council.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the sororities are of two kinds, those that may be seen by the uninitiated and those issued for members only. To the first class belong the magazines,

the catalogues or directories, the song books, the histories and the calendars. Among the secret issues are the constitutions, convention reports, bulletins and rituals.

The magazines are usually quarterlies and devote most of their space to reports from chapters and personals about alumnae. Under the head of Exchanges each editor endeavors to keep her subscribers informed of all that is passing in the fraternity world. The years between 1870 and 1880 are noteworthy as marking the period during which a great impulse was given to fraternity journalism by the publication of magazines by many of the men's orders. The sororities were quick to see the advantages that such issues had and the next decade saw five in the field,—"The Golden Key" of Kappa Kappa Gamma in 1882, "The Arrow" of Pi Beta Phi, "The Kappa Alpha Theta" in 1885 and "The Alpha Phi Quarterly" in 1888. Delta Delta Delta followed with "The Trident" in 1891, Alpha Chi Omega with "The Lyre" in 1896 and Chi Omega with "The Eleusis" in 1899. The last six years have brought out "The Crescent" of Gamma Phi Beta, "The Alpha Xi Delta," "Themis of Zeta Tau Alpha," "The Angelos" of Kappa Delta, "The Triangle" of Sigma Sigma Sigma, " to Dragma" of Alpha Omicron Pi, "Mu Phi Epsilon Year Book," "The Beta Sigma Omicron," "The Alpha Sigma Alpha Magazine," "The Triangle of Sigma Kappa," and "The Adelphean" of Alpha Delta Phi.

Catalogues, or directories, have always been found

very useful and have been issued with more or less frequency by all the sororities. The simple ones give merely the names and adresses of the members, but it is usual to find them well supplied with valuable historical data, the location and time of founding of each active and alumnae chapter, lists of present and past grand officers, chapter officers and statistical reports. The older and larger sororities find it a somewhat difficult task to compile their directories, and three of them, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Delta Delta have established card catalogues. The cards are sent out periodically with the request that the members return them to the cataloguer after answering the printed questions. It is possible in this way to secure promptly a great deal of accuurate information, much of which is of permanent value.

Song books have been published by all the large sororities and most of them are handsome volumes, filled with bright music and spirited poems, many of which possess distinct literary merit.

All the sororities of prominence have established archives and the majority of them have an officer whose duty it is to collect and arrange historical data. Whenever historical matter has been given to the public it has usually appeared in some issue of the magazine, which is known henceforth as The Historical Number. Kappa Kappa Gamma issued a small pamphlet in 1903 for the use of its members and for distribution among its friends. The history of Delta Delta Delta, brought out in 1907, was the

first and, up to the present time, the only elaborate attempt in book form.

None of the sororities have authorized official calendars, but a number of chapters and individuals have published very attractive issues that in addition to serving as appropriate souvenirs have possessed considerable historical and literary value.

Constitutions, Convention Reports, Secret Bulletins and Rituals are not supposed to fall into the hands of any one who is not a member, so little is known of them by outsiders. It is not unusual, however, for members of different sororities, especially when friends or relatives, to discuss the common problems that confront the different organizations. In this way it is possible for those who are deeply interested in the advancement of the sorority idea to secure a very fair knowledge of the policies and regulations of the various organizations as laid down in the different constitutions.

Convention Reports are not guarded with any great care and on many occasions very important decisions have been made public through discussions in the magazines. From the historical numbers one may glean information concerning the successive steps in all the great movements and changes of policies. The older and larger a sorority becomes, the more likely it is to discuss freely and publish widely much of what it actually has done, what it is doing and what it expects to do. The system of exchanging magazines, first advocated publicly in Boston

in 1891, practiced occasionally before that time by broad-minded, progressive editors, and in general vogue at the present day, has done much to develop a marked similarity in general policies.

Secret Bulletins have been found very convenient by many sororities, particularly the larger ones, for the amount of routine correspondence is appalling where any attempt is made to secure marked intensive growth in a long roll of chapters. Secret issues afford great relief to overworked officials, place matter demanding immediate attention before all the chapters at the same time and create a reference library that is of incalculable benefit to the chapters themselves. To Chi Omega belongs the honor of issuing the first secret sorority magazine. Its Mystagogue appeared in 1905. Delta Delta Delta was a close second with its Triton in 1906. The advantages of such an organ, issued at definite and stated times, over the occasional bulletin are too manifest to require a mention.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATIONS.

The movement to keep the alumnae in close touch with the active work of the sorority and to provide congenial associations for them is one of the more recent ideas that make for intensive growth. The prestige and dignity given by a strong body of alumnae in addition to the financial backing afforded will more than repay any society for the labor expended in looking out for the in-

terests of the excollegio members. Strange to say, these numerous advantages were not recognized by the oldest sororities very early in their careers.

Phi Beta Phi was the pioneer in establishing alumnae associations, but its first graduate chapter was not formed until 1881. For ten years these bodies had all the privileges of active chapters save that of initiation. In 1892 the Alumnae Association was organized under a constitution of its own and had the right to hold conventions at the same time and place as the active chapters. In 1901 a marked change in policy was made and the entire work along this line was given over to the Grand Vice-President. Alumnae clubs may send representatives to the convention if they choose and these delegates have a voice but no vote. The Alumnae Association as a whole has one delegate and when possible she is the Alumnae Editor of "The Arrow."

Other sororities, however, did not copy the idea immediately, probably because conditions were not favorable to its dissemination. The magazine was in embyro, exchanges unknown. Alpha Phi was the first to follow by the establishment of two alumnae chapters in 1889, but it has never permitted any association to exist that is not the direct outgrowth of an active chapter. Each is given representation in the national convention.

Delta Gamma was the third sorority to organize groups of alumnae and is unique in having two kinds, one called alumnae chapters, the other alumnae associations.

The former possess a charter, pay dues and have a vote in convention.

Delta Delta Delta was the first sorority to provide at its very inception for the organization of Alliances as it terms its alumnae associations. It is unique in having a special constitution for them and a special ritual called The Circle Degree, by taking which graduates become eligible to membership in an Alliance. The first was formed in August, 1892. For a number of years only graduates were permitted to take the higher degree, but the convention of 1900 modified this policy somewhat, so that it is now possible occasionally for an ex-member to become associated with an Alliance. Special provision is made at the national convention for an Alliance session and representation in the undergraduate section as well. The Convention of 1906 provided for a special officer who has charge of all matters pertaining to the Alliances.

Kappa Kappa Gamma leaders recognized the desirability of alumnae associations as early as 1887 and agitated the matter vgiorously in their magazine, but the idea received no encouragement from the active membership. A group of Chicago alumnae, who were in charge of the sorority's exhibit at the World's Fair, petitioned the Convention of 1892 for a charter. After prolonged and heated discussion the vote was finally carried, but as the alumnae found the requirements of a chapter burdensome they returned their charter in 1896. A few other associations and clubs were organized after this, but it was not until the

Convention of 1902 that this sorority as a whole recognized the need or importance of providing for its alumnae. At that time the work was put into the hands of the officers' deputies and the growth has been phenomenal. At the Convention of 1906 a national organization of the alumnae association was effected under the control of three special officers, who serve as president, secretary and treasurer. One whole day is given over to the associations at convention for the transaction of business of special interest to alumnae.

Gamma Phi Beta organized its first group of alumnae in December, 1892, and has always given the associations all the privileges of the active chapters.

Kappa Alpha Theta made no formal provision for alumnae associations prior to the Convention of 1893, but in that year the Alpha Alumnae was organized at Greencastle, Ind. The associations at present number fourteen and are named alphabetically in order of founding regardless of location, so, except in the case of the first, the names of the associations are different from the active chapters with which they are allied, a method that seems a trifle confusing when it is customary to name the groups from the cities in which they are located or from the chapters with which they are affiliated.

Chi Omega gives a vote to every alumna attending convention. Charters are granted to alumnae chapters on practically the same conditions as those to college petitioners and examinations are required of them as of the active chapters.

CHAPTER HOUSES.

The chapter house movement among sororities is a rather recent one, and has come about quite naturally, because at many colleges the houses of the men's fraternities are a conspicuous feature of the student life. Many faculties have fostered the development of the fraternity house idea because it relieved them of the necessity of providing accommodations for a large number of students, and, to a certain extent, of the supervision of the inmates, but not all have been ready to accord the same privileges to the sorority girls, and dormitory life or residence with relatives is still insisted upon at certain universities. The city university, drawing its material largely from the immediate environs, offers but little or no opportunity for the sorority house, though it is not unusual for chapters at such colleges to have suites of rooms which provide ample opportunities for spending a quiet hour in rest or study, passing the night after some college function, or offering informal entertainment to members or friends.

Alpha Phi took the initiative in 1889 when it erected a chapter house at Syracuse. Other sorority chapters were quick to see the advantages of such a course and many now have homes which they own wholly or in part.

PAN-HELLENISM.

The Pan-Hellenic movement dates back to the time when the Boston University chapter of Kappa Kappa

Gamma secured permission from the convention assembled at Bloomington, Ind., August, 1890, to invite the other sororities to meet in convention at Boston. The proposed work, as set forth in "The Key," was to be that of recommendation only, the reports to be adopted or rejected as each sorority should decide. An attempt, however, was to be made, "To secure (1) uniformity of inter-fraternity courtesy, (2) co-operation in purchasing fraternity jewelry and stationery for purposes of increased security and cheapness, (3) a practical Pan-Hellenic plan for the World's Fair, (4) uniformity in the dates of the fraternity publications, (5) inter-chapter co-operation and etiquette."

A careful reading of the report of that first inter-sorority convention, which is given verbatim in practically all sorority magazines of that time, will show how earnest and enthusiastic were the Pan-Hellenic pioneers and how much might have been accomplished had the work continued without interruption. The probable reason for the failure of a movement so auspiciously begun may be found in the fact that there was no city at which representatives from all the sororities could meet conveniently. Though the value of the work accomplished appealed to all, the expense incidental to providing entertainment for the official delegates during such a session probably deterred other sororities from extending a like invitation.

THE CONGRESS OF FRATERNITIES.

Beginning in the Spring of 1892, representatives appointed by all the sororities and a large number of the fraernities held monthly meetings in Chicago for the purpose of securing space and arranging a fraternity exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. All the sororities were heartily in favor of the idea, but as only half of the fraternities took any active interest in the matter, the unique and interesting plan of the Pan-Hellenic Committee had to be abandoned. A fraternity congress was substituted with one-half day given to the fraternities, another half day to the Greek Press and a third half day to the sororities. Although the meetings themselves were most inspiring and hundreds of fraternity members were present at the social gatherings, little of real or permanent value was accomplished, though for some months afterwards the different magazines gave considerable space to the discussion of the advantages of Pan-Hellenism. The time, however, was not yet ripe for any concerted action and the matter languished after the first flush of enthusiasm had passed.

THE INTER-SORORITY CONFERENCES.

It was to Mrs. Margaret Mason Whitney, Michigan, '95-'97, Grand President of Alpha Phi, 1900-'02, that the inspiration came to reopen the agitation for a saner dealing with the problem of rushing. As a result of her correspondence with the president of six other leading sorori-

ties, it was learned that the grand president of Kappa Kappa Gamma and Delta Delta Delta had been conferring upon this very subject and that the Chicago Alumnae of Kappa Alpha Theta had placed a petition before its grand council asking that the sororities be invited to consider some means of reform in rushing. With such a general sentiment in favor of correcting evils and securing hearty cooperation along various lines of endeavor, Mrs. Whitney was encouraged to call the first Inter-Sorority Conference, which met in Chicago, May 24, 1902, and which was the beginning of annual meetings presided over by each sorority in turn in the order of founding. All of the five conferences have been more or less recommendatory, yet each has had certain definite characteristics that distinguish it from the others. They may be classified as tentative, suggestive, directive, legislative and authoritative.

The first Inter-Sorority Conference, composed of delegates from Pi Beta Phi, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Alpha Phi, Delta Gamma, Gamma Phi Beta and Delta Delta Delta, tried to establish a basis for future operations by submitting a set of motions of which it approved to the different sororities represented in the Conference. Although the meeting did not result in any intersorority compact, since all the sororities were not unanimously in favor of the recommendations submitted, yet much advance was made in providing for annual conferences.

The Conference of 1903 admitted Alpha Chi Omega and Chi Omega. It suggested the formation of Pan-Hellenic Associations at every college where two or more national sororities existed and urged sorority girls to take an active part in such college organizations as were intended for the good of all. Of four recommendations submitted to the sororities, two were unanimously accepted during the succeeding year and so the first definite gain was made in an agreement not to pledge prior to matriculation.

The Conference of 1904 admitted Alpha Xi Delta and decided upon the order of rotation in office. It also defined the purpose of the Pan-Hellenics and directed the sororities to insist that these organizations should not merely promote good feeling and social intercourse, but that they should make earnest efforts to improve standards and remove evils. The conference also took up the problem of social service, recommended the establishment of Women's Leagues, made preparations to form a Bureau of Comparative Legislation and raised the question of the advisability of asking that Deans of Women be appointed in all coeducational colleges.

The Conference of 1905 admitted Alpha Omicron Pi and defined a national sorority as one having at least five chapters, all at institutions of collegiate rank. In addition to the great advance made by the Conference in adopting a constitution and thus determining its own powers, it provided for the drafting of a model constitution for Women's Leagues.

The Conference of 1906 admitted Sigma Kappa and remodelled the constitution of 1905, which had failed to pass two Grand Presidents. It showed renewed interest and activity in furthering the social service work and a desire to co-operate with Deans of Women in the amelioration of social evils. To secure greater unity in the Pan-Hellenic work of the colleges, a model constitution for Pan-Hellenics was approved and ordered printed for distribution and arrangements made to intensify the interest through the efforts of the visiting delegates. High school sororities were condemned and the conference put itself on record as proposing to use all its influence to have them discountenanced. An investigation of the laws of each state concerning the marking and wearing of badges by unauthorized persons was instituted.

There is practically no limit to the valuable results that may be attained through these annual conferences. The regulation of the evils incidental to rushing, though of the highest importance in its salutary effect upon general sorority standards, is yet but a small part of the work that may be done. To understand something of the possibilities of the Inter-Sorority Conference, one need only realize that the ex-collegio members of the sororities number 30,000 and that the Conference literature reaches at least one-third of these through the various sorority magazines. The active membership of 4500 is even more vitally affected, and each Fall 2000 new initiates are brought into touch with every movement that receives

the sanction of the Conference. Except to a very limited degree, the college woman has been unable to have any marked influence upon the college after graduation. During her student days she has been obliged to follow the lines laid down for her brother, and if life's experience has shown her that college courses should be adapted more peculiarly to her own needs, she has had little or no opportunity to say so. Her ideas on this point, unexpressed except to a very few, have had little weight. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae, to be sure, has determined certain important facts relative to the higher education of women, but its work has been hampered by the small, restricted, scattered membership. It lacks, moreover, the vivifying touch that comes only with actual cooperation with the undergraduate body of college girls. The Inter-Sorority Conference is the only organization that can bridge the chasm between college theories and life's realities. Thus far it has confined its efforts to improving social conditions. The larger opportunity of making the college course a more vital force in the lives of college women is still before it.

CHAPTER III.

THE MISSION OF THE SORORITY.

To determine whether the existence of the sorority as a factor in college life has been justified, it is necessary to understand what combination of circumstances called it into being, what it has to its credit in the line of accomplishment, and what it is doing at the present time to warrant its continuance. Begun as an experiment at Elmira half a century ago, and copied at Wellesley and Smith shortly after these institutions were opened, the Greek-Letter Society at the independent colleges for women seems to have been established with the full sanction of the faculty, in the hope that it might serve to unite in a common interest the most prominent members of the student body. In the days when the elective system was unknown, the lines of demarcation between the different classes were very clearly defined, and these distinctions were not always conducive to the development of a proper college spirit. By forming a nucleus around which should cluster some of the most precious associations of college life, the administration hoped to foster a strong esprit de corps. Except to a very few of the students this raison d'etre would scarcely appeal. To the majority of

women in college thirty years ago, when so much stress was laid upon Latin, Greek and Mathematics, the societies, by copying the methods of the popular lyceum offered a much-prized opportunity for the study of the masterpieces of modern literature and for the discussion of questions of permanent or passing interest. Since the development of a strong college spirit was the desideratum in the formation of the societies, the originators gave little heed to the possibilities that these organizations afforded for the cementing of college friendships. It is rare indeed to find among their members the close bond of sympathy so characteristic of the national sororities, in spite of the fact that the two are practically alike as far as secrecy is concerned.

In those colleges, however, where the administration has decided upon coeducation, and where the men students were often openly hostile to the movement to admit women, the Greek-Letter Society among the girls, even when founded at faculty suggestion, not infrequently took on the nature of a protective league through which the members endeavored by united action to secure recognition for themselves as a vital part of college life. Misunderstood in the classroom, shut out from participation in the literary and debating societies organized by the men, unrecognized in the social life that crystallized around the fraternities, the few who were courageous enough to brave outspoken ridicule or veiled slur were sadly in need of the moral support that the sorority could give. From the

close communion of heart and soul in those days of trial sprang the impulse to form a sisterhood that should be a potent factor during the college course and which, at the same time, should lay the foundation for life-long friendship.

Just how much the sorority did for the first generation of college girls in making their position secure and in demonstrating their right to educational privileges equal to those enjoyed by their brothers is not perhaps to be found in records, but there can be no doubt that the Greek-Letter Society rendered valuable service to the cause of higher education by encouraging members to complete their college course and by influencing them to interest other girls in what was for years an experiment, nay more, an experiment that met with slight favor and scanty support from the general public. That the sorority did cement friendships there is ample evidence to prove, for the earliest issues of the sorority magazines are filled with the testimony of those who gladly bore witness to the enrichment of their lives through the wealth of sympathetic interest such friendships had bestowed. Only those who have been blessed with true friendships can understand how very barren and spiritless life would be without the stimulus and zest they give. To be trusted, to be appreciated, to be loved, makes possible the practically impossible, renders the joy of success more keen, the sting of sorrow less poignant.

It was not, however, in these two important particu-

lars alone that the sorority of the seventies rendered peculiar and efficient service. If there was any element of danger in the higher education of women in the early days, it lay in the fact that the pioneers were inclined to take themselves and their work too seriously, to see life in a false perspective under the influence of unusual conditions. From the peril of such erroneous ideas as might have been engendered by the impress of new and peculiar circumstances, many a girl was rescued by her sorority. As one of a crowd she lost self-consciousness. Within the chapter group the tension was relaxed and normal conditions prevailed. Here with friends she need not be on parade. She could be what she was, an essentially feminine woman, with wide outlook and large ambitions to be sure, but no phenomenon as the general public insisted upon regarding her. The simple wholesome social life that the sorority made a possiibility was conducive to naturalness, feminine charm and womanly dignity. For the first generation of college girls the sorority was primarily a humanizing agency.

Although, except in a few rare cases, the day for the sorority as a protective league is long since past, its importance as a prominent factor in the college life of today is even greater than ever, for it touches vitally the lives of hundreds where once it touched a score. Indispensible as it still is in fostering friendships during the years when a college girl is peculiarly in need of the close companionship of those who will treat her with a mixture

of charity and frank critism, there are yet other important services that the sorority renders its members. In these days when it is no unusual thing for a girl to go to college, the young matriculate is in no immediate danger of considering herself a rara avis or of developing eccentricities of dress or manner. If there is any risk run it will certainly not be along the line of becoming strong-minded, of having advanced ideas, of promulgating pronounced views. Rather will she be lost in the crowd. To-day in the great throngs attending our popular colleges, amid the complexity of academic life, there can not be the opportunity for the development of individuality, so marked a feature of that earlier period when the personal relation between faculty and students was noticeably strong. Personality is a tremendous force in the development of personality, but modern exigencies and modern methods have built up barriers between professor and student. Perhaps, too, since the problem of the higher educaion of women has in a measure been satisfactorily solved, the modern educator is no longer so interested in the annual solution as it applies to individual cases.

There is, without doubt, another reason why the college has failed, as has been claimed with some measure of justice, to do more to develop that very essential quality known as the creative faculty. No to be identical, but to be individual, not to imitate, but to create, not to follow, but to lead, betokens the master mind; yet all education, in its endeavors to make the individual conform to a de-

finite standard, tends to stifle originality, to put a check upon independent thought. Up to a certain point this is a very wise arrangement, for too much liberty will result in license. In the case of the elementary education, which trains the masses and prepares primarily for apprenticeship, it is necessary to inculcate obedience, to demand subjection to law, to insist upon the closest attention to detail, for upon these fundamentals depends the youth's success in such work as he may be called upon to do. In the case of the secondary education, however, which trains the classes and prepares incidentally for skilled workmanship, sufficient latitude should be allowed for the expression of individual taste and talent. In the case of the college education, which trains only the elect and which should prepare preeminently for leadership, the dominant thought should be the development of individuality. The college in preparing its students for intellectual and spiritual leadership must furnish a broad, liberal education, and must train specifically the intellect, the heart, the will, the taste, the conscience. All this the college does, but more is needed. Abstract studies, invaluable as they are for mental training, lead to theorizing. Theory is not practice. In great as in small things man learns by doing. If a man is to be a great leader, he must lead first in small ventures, then in sizable undertakings, finally in great enterprises. He must serve his apprenticeship.

In the big classes, in the large literary societies, in the great student leagues of our famous universities, there is

opportunity for only a very few to rise above their college mates. The many are submerged in the ocean of mediocrity. To follow, not to lead, must be their portion. It is just here that the sorority is in a position to supplement the work of the college in its endeavors to prepare for leadership by presenting opportunities for apprenticeship such as the college of itself is unable to give save in limited degree. To understand the peculiar fitness of the sorority for this work it is necessary to consider the essential qualities of a leader. Whether leadership is to be in small ventures or great enterprises, the prime essentials are the same. Most important of all is self-confidence. This fundamental requisite of success in any undertaking must not be confounded with that most undesirable attribute, self-conceit, which has its roots in vanity. Rather is it the self-knowledge which lies at the foundation of self-respect. Self-confidence begets enthusiasm, enthusiasm to inspire. Self-confidence begets courage, courage to dare. Self-confidence begets strength, strength to fulfill. Without an enthusiastic interest in the thing to be accomplished, without the courage resulting from a consciousness of power, without an abiding faith in the ability to carry any undertaking to completion, leadership is impossible. By taking its members out of the crowd and making each a distinct unit in a small group, the sorority is able to foster individuality. By providing every initiate with innumerable opportunities for all sorts of service and for all kinds of experience, first in the simple

work of the chapter and later in the larger effort of the national organization, the sorority is particularly well qualified to lay a strong foundation for the growth of self-confidence.

According to the popular idea self-confidence is the only requisite for leadership, but he who would be master over others, must first be master over himself. Self-control is likewise indispensible. Self-control implies perfect insight, the ability to see the end from the beginning. Self-control implies perfect adjustment to kindred forces. Self-control implies perfect obedience to perfect law. Self-confidence alone may of itself secure leadership, but it will be the leadership of the demagogue. Without the penetration that insures a grasp of the situation, without the disposition to recognize the rights of others, without the desire to obey the dictates of conscience, there can be no useful, effective leadership. By keeping ever before its members a very definite aim, by demanding of each individual a due consideration for the rights of every other, not only of her own chapter but of the entire organization, by expecting obedience to the tenets of the order, the sorority exerts a very wholesome discipline that argues well for the growth of self-control.

Leadership that depends for preeminence upon self-confidence alone will be at best transitory. If it brings material rewards, they will be attended by dishonor. Leadership that has both self-confidence and self-control as basic principles will be lasting, will win rewards, will

be productive of honor. Such leadership means worldly success and meets with popular approval. To understand, however, whether such is the highest form of leadership, we need only to turn to the life of the great Examplar. He is the Light, the Truth, the Way. As the Son of God He was conscious of His power. The miracles He performed testify to His confidence in Himself. Though all power was given to Him in heaven and earth, yet did He exercise self-control. Under sore temptation He did not yield. Yet this was not all. His incarnation was not primarily for the purpose of performing miracles or of teaching self-control. Christ's message to the world was the beauty of service, the sacredness of leadership. There were many tones in that harmonious Life, but the key-note was self-sacrifice. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for responsibility. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for patience. Self-sacrifice recognizes the need for sympathy. By insisting that every privilege brings with it a corresponding responsibility, by urging always the great importance of patience in dealing with the problems in one's own life or that of any other, by making love the mainspring in every line of endeavor that the order undertakes, the sorority becomes one of life's great forces in teaching the beauty of self-sacrifice. Leadership under the spell of this great power must be magnetic. Self-confidence then, is creative, self-control restrictive, self-sacrifice persuasive. Leadership that possesses all three qualities cannot fail to bring success with honor and peace. Such is the education that

the college is pledged to give, but the college has its limitations. By emphasizing and developing all these requisites for leadership, by providing innumerable opportunities for the practical application of the same, the sorority is supplementing the work of the college and rendering a special service to society. In thus enhancing the value of academic training, the sorority makes the college a much more vital force in the life of the student than it could otherwise be. The fine college spirit that is an outgrowth of this increased interest leads the sorority girl to advocate college residence. This, though in no sense a definite aim that the sorority has placed before itself, means much for the cause of higher education. The benefit that comes to the college from an increased matriculation, from a student body fired with the torch of ideality, from a roll of alumnae whose names are synonymous with honorable accomplishment is, in no small part, a result of the existence of the sorority.

Although the work done in preparation for leadership is perhaps the most important within the scope of the sorority, it is far from being the only benefit that the members receive. Very valuable, indeed, is the business training that comes during association with the chapter in undergraduate days or from service in the national organization after the college course is ended. Some college women have a natural aptitude for business, some, especially those who work their way through, understand the value of a dollar, but the average college girl, whose every bill is

paid by an indulgent father, whose every whim is gratified by an adoring mother, has very hazy ideas on the subject of finance. Such a one, if she becomes a teacher, will very likely expect to have her income supplemented by generous checks from home, while, if she should preside over a home of her own, she will expect, from past experience, to find credit unlimited. No woman who may be thrown upon her own resources—and what woman may not?—should enter upon the third decade of her life without a pretty fair knowledge of the ordinary methods of transacting business. Yet, how very few women ever do acquire this knowledge. To have a stated chapter income, to decide just how it must be apportioned for rent or taxes, for furnishing or repairs, for food, heat, light and entertainment, is always valuable experience. To place mortgages, to negotiate loans, to understand building laws, to handle and invest large sums of money such as the national sororities annually receive, is as important a training for a woman as for a man. If wage-earner or inheritrix she will have money to invest. As a wife and mother she will handle funds in trust.

Another opportunity that the sorority opens to its members because of their affiliation with a large organization is the chance it gives them through correspondence, fraternity publications and conventions to get a wide outlook over the entire field of collegiate education. Though one of a group small enough to admit of the growth of the individual, each is also one of a mighty throng capable

of accomplishing much through concerted action. Provincialism is thus made impossible even in the small college. The inspiration that has come to many a small college to broaden its student life has been the direct result of the contact of its undergraduates with those of some large university. The awakening of many a large university to the need of deepening its student life has come through the magnetic influence given to its undergraduates by those of some small college. The important part that the sorority is playing in developing a national type of cultured womanhood is another phase of the work it is doing for society and one for which it takes little credit to itself. A cultured woman is always an honor to the land of her birth, but a cultured woman with lofty ideals and noble principles is a lustrous jewel in the nation's crown. Such a one is the sorority girl. The badge she wears upon her breast is a constant reminder to her that she has pledged both heart and hand to honor and truth, that she has set her face to the light, never to turn back.

Whenever college authorities opposed to sororities are prevailed upon to state their objections, it is always on the ground that fraternities create cliques. Instead of being an undesirable thing, as many pessimists would have us believe, the clique, as established by the sorority, is a most salutary arrangement for grouping college girls into congenial coteries. Promiscuous friendships, though democratic, are dangerous. A woman should have large ideals and generous sympathies, but she should concentrate her

affections upon a few. Her friendships should be not numerous and shallow, but limited and deep. The harmony resulting from the union of a few with common interests bears rich fruit later when college women in any locality unite for effective work along any line. The sorority trains its members for organized effort, for lofty aims, for conservation of force.

Furthermore, in taking a girl out of the crowd and making her a permanent member of a small group, the sorority is rendering her an inestimable service. It is providing her during her college course with family affiliations and with the essential elements of a home,—sympathetic interest, wise supervision, disinterested advice. Incidentally society itself is benefited. The corner stone of the social structure is the family, and it is not altogether wise that college girls, or college boys for that matter, should cut loose from youth's anchorage and drift far from home moorings during four long years. There is a danger, and a very grave danger, that four years' residence in a dormitory will tend to destroy right ideals of home life and substitute in their stead a belief in the freedom that comes from community living. It is in recognition of this fact that some of the large colleges for women have adopted as far as possible the cottage system of housing students. Culture, broad, liberalizing, humanizing culture we cannot get too much of unless while acquiring it we are weaned from home and friends, from ties of blood and kindred. If there is a tendency of modern times more

to be deplored than any other, it is the disposition on the part of the younger generation to shirk the duties and responsibilities of home life. Dangerous as this tendency is, it will be doubly so, if college graduates are to be inoculated with the virus. To them as its most finished product society looks for leadership. Yet an exceedingly large number of students, while in pursuit of the very culture which can add so much enrichment to the simplest home, are forced to forego the influences that experience has proved most potent in the right adjustment of social conditions. Deep and lasting are college impressions, for the mind, no longer plastic, is moulded into its final form. Precious indeed are those that inspire to right ideals of life and thought, perilous any that would substitute new ideas for old ideals. The sorority through the chapter house, emphasizes the advantage of home life over dormitory residence. Through the chapter organization it keeps ever before its members the imperative need of living together in harmony, of assuming and sharing responsibilities, of so ordering one's life that every act shall reflect only honor. The chapter, like the family, is a corporation, which, though closely associated or affiliated with many others, has still within itself a very distinct and separate existence. The individual members of both are united by very close ties. Both continue indefinitely and their position in society depends upon the individual part that each member plays. Both lay many responsibilities upon their members, but every responsibility has its

attendant privilege. So closely indeed is the one patterned after the other that it is not difficult to see that the sorority is an expression of the college girl's belief in the beauty and power of the home. The transition from dormitory residence to home life must always be a critical time for any girl. Herein lies the reason for much of the restlessness on the part of those who have dwelt in dormitories at boarding school or college. The new ideas do not adjust themselves to old ideals. It is like patching homespun with silk or cloth of gold. The sorority, by demanding the same virtues as the family, makes the break between home and college and later between college and home almost imperceptible. New ideals may be made to take the place of old ideas, just as precious stones may be substituted for paste in some rare old setting, or as an artist may renew the colors in some old masterpiece. Any organization that fosters love of home should be encouraged, for from the home as the central force in civilization must emanate all the influences that make for progress.

Whatever the line of service to which she may consecrate herself, the sorority girl will always be a success. She cannot fail, for her assets largely exceed her liabilities. She is, to be sure, under heavy obligations to her parents, her college and her sorority, but none of these will ever press for payment. They consider their investment safe as long as her name is a synonym for honor. As a college woman she will adjust herself in time to any position

in which she finds herself, but as a sorority girl she will adjust herself quickly, easily, happily, because, in addition to the stores of knowledge acquired through years of study and always available for pleasure or profit, she will have gained through the discipline of the chapter both wisdom and understanding. If called to be the presiding genius of a home, she will be ready, since she is a college woman, to contribute of her wealth of intellect to all those agencies that are working for the betterment of social conditions, but since she is a sorority girl her appreciation of what humanity needs will be keener and truer, her judgment concerning means and methods to be employed in dealing with human problems, saner and sounder. If not needed in the home the college woman will find ample opportunity out in the world for the exercise of her various talents. Especially will there be an urgent call for her to act as guide, philosopher and friend of aspiring youth, but wiser will be her guidance, more practical her philosophy, more potent her friendship if she is a sorority girl, for through association with the different members of her chapter she has gained a knowledge of human nature such as can come only from being in intimate touch with many lives and many minds. To sum up, in the case of the second generation of college girls the sorority is essentially an individualizing and harmonizing agency.

With so much of accomplishment to its credit in the past, with so much more to be done in the present, the sorority may look forward to the future with courage,

confident that its existence in the college fills a want that can be met in no other or better way. Ever present is the freshman in need of kindly counsel, ever present the upper class woman in need of the humanizing and vitalizing touch the giving of disinterested advice can bestow. Ever present, as a result of the high pressure demands of scholastic work, is the need of a simple social life as a safety valve, ever present amid the multitudinous distractions of university life, the need of a constant inspiration to fine scholarship, ever present at all times the need of supplementing the college in its preparation for the serious work of life.

The sorority of itself, in what it stands for, and in what it tries to do, is unimpeachable. Individual members may be guilty occasionally of little indiscretions, but lapses of this kind will be fewer as the years go on, for the Visiting Delegate, by demanding excellence in classroom records, by insisting on indications of a proper college spirit and a proper chapter pride, by expecting a fine regard for the best social observances, by emphasizing the importance of simplicity, sincerity and sympathy on the part of the members in their relation to one another and to other college women, calls the chapter's attention to the high ideals that the order has placed before itself, and incidentally paves the way for the sorority as a whole to be highly respected by student body and faculty. The sorority, as was most natural under complex conditions, has given rise to some problems, but such as are at all

serious will soon no longer exist, for the Inter-Sorority Conference has already demonstrated its ability to cope with them. The sorority in the past has been the cause of some needless anxiety on the part of faculties, but there will be little occasion for uneasiness or apprehension in the future, because faculties generally have awakened to a realization of the fact that the organization can be made a most invaluable assistant in all reforms, experiments, or enterprises that the administration may wish to undertake and which may depend for their ultimate success upon the hearty co-operation of the student body.

The sorority, then, by reason of its past achievements, its present potentialities, its future possibilities, is deserving of a very royal welcome whenever it decides to enter a college or university, because its advent means that a number of students have banded together and pledged themselves to work unfalteringly and unflaggingly for high ideals, for noble aims. The tiny jewel that sparkles upon the breast of each member is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace that has enthroned itself in the heart and will be content with nothing short of the good, the true and the beautiful.

LITERARY SORORITIES.

CLASS A.

Alpha Chi Omega.

October 15, 1885.

Grand Council.

President, Mrs. Edward R. Loud, 504 E. Erie St., Albion, Mich.

Vice-President, Mrs. Robert P. Howell, 1613 S. University Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Secretary, Imo Baker, 702 W. University Ave., Champaign, Ill.

Treasurer, Laura A. Howe, 912 North St., Logansport, Ind.

Historian, Mabel Siller, 716 Clark St., Evanston, Ill.

Inspector, Mrs. Richard Tennant, 824 S. 5th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Editor, Mrs. William Wade, 2236 Ashland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind..

Chapter Roll.

Albion, Alleghaney, DePauw, Illinois, Michigan, New England Conservatory, Northwestern, Simpson, Southern California, Syracuse, Wisconsin.

Alpha Chi Omega has 11 college chapters and 2 al-

umnae associtions. The total membership is 1500, the active membership 200, the average initiation 75. The badge is a lyre with Alpha Chi Omega emblazoned in gold on black enamel. The pledge pin is diamond-shaped, of scarlet enamel, and displays a gold lyre. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Scarlet and Olive. Flower-Scarlet Carnation with Smilax. Jewel-None. Open Motto-"Ye Daughters of Music, Come Up Higher." Insignia-Lyre. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-The Lyre-1896.

Next Convention-Champaign, Ill., Nov. 28-30, 1908.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.

May 15, 1851.

Supreme Executive Council.

President, Elizabeth Moseley, Union Springs, Ala.
Secretary, Mrs. Lott Warren, 137 Lee St., Atlanta, Ga.
Reporter, Mrs. Dorothy B. Lamar, Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. White, U. S. M. Hospital, New Orleans, La.
Inspector, Lillian Moore, 923 S. 17th St., Birmingham, Ala.
Historian, Mrs. Edgar Ross, Vineville, Macon Ga.
Editor, Tatum Pope, Madison St., Macon, Ga.

Chapter Roll.

Alabama, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Newcomb, Salem, Southwestern, Texas, Wesleyan College.

Alpha Delta Phi has 7 chapters and 6 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1000, the active membership 150, the average initiation 50. The badge is diamond-shaped, enameled in black and bearing two stars, clasped hands and the Greek letters. The sorority has no flag.

Colors-Pale Blue and White. Flower-Double Violet. Jewel-None. Open Motto-We live for each other. Insignia-Clasped Hands, Stars. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-The Adelphean-1907.

Next Convention-Time and place undecided.

ALPHA GAMMA DELTA.

May 30, 1904.

Grand Council.

President, Jennie C. Titus, Camillus, N. Y.
Secretary, Clara Lang, Providence, R. I.
Treasurer, Mrs. L. F. Miller, Madison, Wis.

Chapter Roll.

Syracuse, Wesleyan, Wisconsin.

Alpha Gamma Delta has 3 college chapters, but no

alumnae associations. The total membership is 116, the active membership 54, the average initiation 25. The badge is a monogram of the three letters. The flag is green and buff with the letters in red.

Colors-Red, Buff and Green. Flower-Red and Buff roses. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None.

Magazine-To be published soon.

Next Convention-Madison, Wis., April, 1908.

ALPHA OMICRON PI.

January 2, 1897.

Executive Committee.

President, Mrs. George V. Mullan, University Heights, N. Y. C.

Vice-President, Edith B. Fettretch, 335 W. 88th St., N. Y. C.

Rec. Secretary, Mrs. George H. Perry, 625 W. 138th St., N. Y. C.

Cor. Secretary, Elizabeth I. Toms, 44 W. 128th St., N. Y. C.

Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick A. Ives, 257 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.

* * *

Editor, Helen Arthur, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Chapter Roll.

Barnard, California, Nebraska, Newcomb, New York, Randolph-Macon, Tennessee.

Alpha Omicron Pi has 7 college chapters and 1 alumnae association. The total membership is 300, the active membership 125, the average initiation 50. The badge consists of three letters of the sorority's name superimposed one upon the other in sequence with a ruby or garnet at the apex of the Alpha, though the rest of the pin may be jewelled in accordance with individual taste. The pledge pin is a sheaf of gold with the initial of the chapter engraved on the reverse side. The flag is a cardinal banner with the Greek letters in white.

Color-Cardinal. Flower-Jacqueminot Rose. Jewel-Ruby. Open Motto-None. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-To Dragma-1905.

Next Convention-New York, June 19-20, 1908.

ALPHA PHI.

October 20, 1872.

General Board.

President, Frances M. Staver, 310 East St., Monroe, Wis.

Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Rockwell, 345 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.

Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. W. Roe, 2018 Madison St., Madison, Wis.

Rec. Sec., Ono M. Imhoff, 819 Irving Place, Madison, Wis.

Treasurer, Gertrude Sherman, 176 Mason St., Milwaukee.

* * *

Editor, Elizabeth S. Brown, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chapter Roll.

Baltimore, Barnard, Boston, California, Cornell, DePauw, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Wisconsin.

Alpha Phi has 14 college chapters, and 7 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 1600, the active membership 300, the average initiation 100. The badge is a monogram of the two Greek letters, Alpha and Phi, which give the society its name. The pledge pin is a small circular badge of bordeaux enamel with the open motto in Greek between two bands of silver. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Gray and Bordeaux. Flowers-Lilies-of-the Valley and Forget-me-nots. Jewel-None. Open Motto-Hand in Hand. Insignia-The Constellation of Ursa Major. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-The Alpha Phi Quarterly-1888.

Next Convention-Madison, Wis., Oct. 29-Nov. 2, 1908.

ALPHA XI DELTA.

April 17, 1893.

Grand Officers.

President, Mrs. J. R. Leib, 1271 W. Washington Street, Springfield, Ill.

Vice-President and Historian, Florence L. Grange, Vermilion, S. D.

Secretary, Mary E. Kay, 75 S. Union Ave., Alliance, O.
Treasurer, Mary A. Power, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

* * *

Editor, Bertha G. Cleveland, Sayville, L. I.

Chapter Roll.

Bethany, Illinois, Iowa Wesleyan, Lombard, Minnesota, Mt. Union, South Dakota, Syracuse, Tufts, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg.

Alpha Xi Delta has 13 college chapters and 3 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 500, the active membership 200, the average initiation 100. The badge is a quill with the society's initials in raised and burnished gold on the feathers. The pledge pin is an ellipse of black enamel with the edge of bevelled gold, the Greek letters, Alpha Xi Delta, being in gold on the black background. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Light and Dark Blue and Gold. Flower-Pink Rose. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Quill. Patron-None. Call-Secret.

Magazine-Alpha Xi Delta-1903.

Next Convention-Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1907.

CHI OMEGA.

April 5, 1895.

Supreme Governing Council.

S. H., Mrs. A. H. Purdue, Fayetteville, Ark.
S. T. B., Jobelle Holcombe, Fayetteville, Ark.
S. K. A., Jessie A. Parker, Olathe. Kans.
S. N. V., Mary G. Miller, 203 N Seventh St., Fort Smith, Ark.
S. M., Mrs. H. F. Bain, 104 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Editor, Mattie H. Craighill, 610 Court St., Lynchburg, Va.

Chapter Roll.

Arkansas, Barnard, California, Colby, Colorado, Dickinson, George Washington, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Newcomb, Northwestern, Randolph-Macon, Southwestern Baptist, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Chi Omega has 21 college chapters and 10 alumnae associations. The total membership is 1200, the active membership 350, the average initiation 150. The badge is a monogram. The Omega has a skull and cross-bones and an owl engraved upon its sides, while the arch bears the letters Rho, Beta, Upsilon, Eta, Sigma. The pledge pin is oblong, rounded at each end, enamelled in black, with the

letters Chi Omega in gold. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Cardinal and Straw. Flower-White Carnation. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Skull, Cross-Bones, Owl, Five, Laurel. Patron-Demeter. Call-A clear high trill.

Magazine-Eleusis-1899.

Secret Publication-Mystagogue-1905.

Next Convention-Chicago, Ill., June, 1908.

DELTA DELTA DELTA.

Thanksgiving Eve, 1888.

Grand Council.

President, Mrs. Egbert N. Parmelee, 755 Greenleaf Ave., Rogers Park, Ill.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Alonzo G. Howard, 1977 Centre St., West Roxbury, Mass. Myra Powers, 1218 Lunt Ave., Chicago. Mrs. J. E. Rhodes, 2508 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis.

Secretary, Marion E. P. Ball, 500 W. 121st St., N. Y. C.

Treasurer, Merle Pickford, Eau Claire, Wis.

Marshal, Mrs. Homer Hoch, Marion, Kans.

Historian, Mrs. Frank E. Priddy, Adrian, Mich.

Alliance Officer, Katherine Ratterman, 510 York St., Cincinnati, O.

Editor, R. Louise Fitch, Galva, Ill.

Chapter Roll.

Adrian, Baker, Baltimore, Barnard, Boston, Bucknell, California, Cincinnati, Iowa, Knox, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Randolph-Macon, Simpson, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Vermont, Wesleyan, Wisconsin.

Delta Delta Delta has 23 chapters and 16 alliances, as the alumnae associations are called. The total membership is 1900, the active membership 400, the average initiation 175. The badge is a cresent inclosing three stars and bearing three Deltas. The pledge pin is a trident. Members admitted to the alliances wear an equilateral triangle of white enamel, supporting on its sides three Deltas of gold and inscribed in a golden circle surrounded by six spherical triangles in blue enamel. The national flag is rectangular in shape and is composed of three vertical bars, the first and third sea-green, one bearing three Deltas in white and the other three stars in white, the middle bar white with a green pine tree upon it.

Colors-Silver, Gold and Blue. Flower-Pansy. Jewel-Pearl. Open Motto-Let Us Steadfastly Love One Another. Insignia-Trident, Stars, Crescent, Sea, Pine Tree. Patron-Poseidon. Call-Alala! Alala! Alala! Ta Hiera Poseidonia!

Magazine-The Trident-1891.

Secret Publication-The Triton-1906.

Next Convention-Lincoln, Neb., June, 1908.

DELTA GAMA.

January 2, 1874.

Grand Council.

President, Rose F. Smith, 2419 Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

Vice-President, Mary Rosemond, State Library, Des Moines, Ia.

Secretary, Ruth Rosholt, 1925 Penn Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treasurer, Margaretha Sheppard, 225 Greenwood Boulevard, Evanston, Ill.

Editor, Grace Abbott, 705 W. 1st St., Grand Island, Neb.

Chapter Roll.

Albion, Baltimore, Buchtel, California, Colorado, Cornell, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mt. Union, Nebraska, Northwestern, Stanford, Syracuse, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Delta Gamma has 18 college chapters, 5 alumnae chapters and 5 alumnae associations. The total membership is 2200, the active membership 300, the average initiation 100. The badge is an anchor supporting upon its shank a shield of white enamel with the letters Delta Gamma in gold. On the stock, also of white enamel, are the three letters, Tau, Delta and Eta in gold. The pledge pin is a shield of white enamel similar to the one on the badge with the Greek

letters Pi Alpha in gold. The sorority flag is to be adopted soon.

Colors-Bronze, Pink and Blue. Flower-Cream-colored Rose. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-None. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-The Anchora-1884.

Net Convention-Ann Arbor, May, 1909.

DELTA SIGMA.

November 2, 1901.

Grand Lodge.

Names and addresses kept secret.

Chapter Roll.

Brown, Maine, Tufts.

Delta Sigma has 3 college chapters and 3 alumnae associations. The total membership is 200, the active membership 50, the average initiation 20. The badge is a gold circle set with four diamonds and eight pearls. From the diamonds spring arcs of tangent circles which outline a depressed field of black enamel bearing the letters Delta Sigma in gold. The sorority has no pledge pin and no flag.

Colors-Nile Green and White. Flower-Violet.

Time and place of convention kept secret.

GAMA PHI BETA.

November 11, 1874.

Executive Board.

President, Gertrude C. Ross, 230 26th St., Milwaukee.
Vice-President, Amy L. Phelan, 1128 Tenth St., Sacramento, Cal.
Secretary, Mrs. Thomas L. Berry, 1019 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Treasurer, Mabel C. Stone, 410 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Advisory, Marion D. Dean, 489 Swain's Pond Ave., Melrose, Mass.
Advisory, Una A. Winterburn, 105 Riverside Drive, New York City.

* * *

Editor, Anna M. Dimmick, 26 N. Fourth St., Columbus, O.

Chapter Roll.

Baltimore, Barnard, Boston, California, Denver, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern, Stanford, Syracuse, Washington State, Wisconsin.

Gamma Phi Beta has 12 college chapters and 6 alumnae chapters. The total membership is 1400, the active membership 250, the average initiation 100. The badge is a monogram of the three letters of the society's name, inclosed within a crescent of black enamel bearing in char-

acters of gold the Hebrew for "Four." The pledge pin is a crescent-shaped stick pin of brown enamel. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Light and Dark Brown. Flower-Carnation. Jewel-None. Open Motto-Founded On a Rock. Insignia-Crescent. Patron-None. Call-None. Whistle-None.

Magazine-The Crescent-1901.

Next Convention-Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 12-15, 1907.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

January 27, 1870.

Grand Council.

President, Anna Harrison, 1243 Western Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Vice-Presidents, Eva E. Capron, Central Park, Long Island, N. Y. Sarah E. Cotton, 1416 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis. Eva R. Hall, Wilmette, Ill. Jessie M. Macfarland, 2644 Portland St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary, L. Pearle Green, Stanford University, Cal.

Treasurer, Edith D. Cockins, 1348 Neil Ave., Columbus, O.

Editor, Charlotte H. Walker, 1129 Washtenaw St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Chapter Roll.

Adelphi, Albion, Allegheney, Baltimore, Barnard, Brown, Butler, California, Cornell, DePauw, Illinois, Indiana,

Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wooster.

Kappa Alpha Theta has 28 college chapters and 13 alumnae associations. The total membership is 3700, the active membership 400, the average initiation 150. The badge is a shield, the outer edge gold, the inner portion, which is slightly raised, of black enamel. In the middle on a band of white are the society's initials in gold. Above are two stars set with diamonds and below in Greek the date of founding. There is no uniform pledge pin, an enamelled pansy, or a gold monogram of the letters Kappa Alpha Theta being used. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Black and Gold. Flower-Black and Gold Pansy. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Stars, Keys, Scythe, Torch and Ermine. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-Kappa Alpha Theta-1885.

Next Convention-Place not decided, July, 1909.

KAPPA DELTA.

October 27, 1897.

Grand Chapter.

Anna C. Paxton, Buena Vista, Va.

Mary S. Thomas, 1731 College St., Columbia, S. C.
Pauline Embree, Buena Vista, Va.

* * *

Editor, Katherine Lovejoy, Marietta, Ga.

Chapter Roll.

Alabama, Columbia College (S. C.), Fairmont Seminary, Florida, Gunston Seminary, Hollins Institute, Judson College, Randolph-Macon, St. Mary's School, Virginia Normal.

Kappa Delta has 10 chapters, but no alumnae associations. The total membership is 400, the active membership 160, the average initiation 80. The diamond-shaped badge displays a dagger, the sorority's initials and the letters A. O. T. in gold on a background of black enamel. The pledge pin is an open equilateral triangle of gold superimposed upon a dagger, straight lines connecting the centre of the base with the centre of each side. The flag is pennant shaped, bearing the Greek letters Kappa Delta in olive green on a background of white.

Colors-Olive Green and White. Flower-White Rose. Jewel-None. Open Motto-We Seek the Highest. Insignia-Skull, Cross-Bones, Skeleton, Dagger, Snake. Patron-None. Call-None.

Magazine-Angelos-1904.

Next Convention-Place undecided, 1908.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA.

October 13, 1870.

Grand Council.

President, Mrs. William W. Canby, Galice, Ore.
Secretary, George Challoner, 456 New York Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.
Treasurer, Mrs. George V. Lawry, Victoria, B. C.
Registrar, Edith Stoner, 1529 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Editor, Mrs. Frederick W. Potter, 758 Tenth St., Oakland, Cal.

Chapter Roll.

Adelphi, Adrian, Allegheny, Barnard, Boston, Buchtel, Butler, California, Colorado, Cornell, DePauw, Hillsdale, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Newcomb, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wooster.

Kappa Kappa Gamma has 33 college chapters and 32 alumnae associations. The total membership is about 4900, the active membership about 500, the average initiation 200. The badge is a key, bearing the society's initials and the date of founding in Greek. The pledge pin is a

Delta of dark or light blue enamel bearing a Sigma in light or dark enamel. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Light and Dark Blue. Flower-Fleur de Lis. Jewel-Sapphire. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Owl. Patron-Athena. Call-Hai Korai Athenes.

Magazine-The Key-1882.

Next Convention-Place not decided, Aug. 26, 1908.

PI BETA PHI.

April 28, 1867.

Grand Council.

President, Elizabeth Gamble, 565 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President, Mrs. May C. Reynolds, Fostoria, O.
Secretary, Elda L. Smith, 710 S. 6th St., Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer, Martha N. Kimball, University Park, Denver.
Editor, Florence P. Robinson, 543 Marshall St., Milwaukee.

Chapter Roll.

Baltimore, Barnard, Boston, Bucknell, Butler, California, Colorado, Denver, Dickinson, Franklin, George Washington, Hillsdale, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa College, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Knox, Lombard, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Newcomb, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio, Simpson, Stanford, Swarth-

more, Syracuse, Texas, Vermont, Washington State, Washington, Wisconsin.

Pi Beta Phi has 38 college chapters and 35 alumnae organizations. The total membership is 4800, the active membership 900, the average initiation 250. The badge is an arrow about an inch in length, bearing upon the feathers the Greek letters of the society's name. There is no official pledge pin, the letters Pi Beta Phi or I. C. being used for the purpose, the latter being the initial letters of the Latin motto that gave the society its first name. The flag is an oblong with lower edge indented. Connecting the opposite corners are curved lines which divide the field into three parts. The central portion is of silver blue bearing in its upper part a monogram of the letters I and C surrounded by a halo and below this a monogram of the letters Pi Beta Phi. The lower point is apparently pierced by a gold arrow which overlaps the lateral sections of wine red.

Colors-Wine Red and Silver Blue. Flower-Dark Red Carnation. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Arrow. Patron-None. Call-Ring Ching Ching! Ho Hippi Hi! Ra Ro Arrow! Pi Beta Phi!

Magazine-The Arrow-1885.

Next Convention-New Orleans, Dec. 24-31, 1907.

SIGMA KAPPA.

November, 1874.

Grand Council.

President, Sarah B. Matthews, Vineyard Haven, Mass.
Vice-President, Hila H. Small, 232 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Secretary, Alice M. Purington, Waterville, Me.
Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Kimball, 268 Washington St., Dorchester, Mass.
Ch. Ex. Com., Nina C. Howard, Appleton, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, Grace A. Small, 232 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.

Chapter Roll.

Boston, Colby, George Washington, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Syracuse.

Sigma Kappa has 6 college chapters, and 3 alumnae associations. The total membership is 450, the active membership 100, the average initiation 40. The badge is an equilateral triangle of gold fretwork, surrounding a raised triangle of maroon-colored enamel with the Greek letters Sigma Kappa in gold. The pledge pin is a gold monogram of the letters Sigma and Kappa. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Maroon and Lavender. Flower-Violet. Jewel-None. Open Motto-One Heart, One Way. Insignia-Dove and Serpent. Patron-None.

Magazine-Sigma Kappa Triangle-1907.

Next Convention-Syracuse, N. Y., April, 1908.

SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA.

April 20, 1898.

Grand Chapter.

President, Rhea C. Scott, Ashland, Va.
Vice-President, Harriet Wysor, Pulaski, Va.
Rec. Secretary, Emma H. Moffet, Lebanon, Ky.
Cor. Secretary, Will L. Alexander, Searcy, Ark.
Treasurer, Harriet Hankins, Williamsburg, Va.
Editor, Lucy T. C. Stubbs, Williamsburg, Va.

Chapter Roll.

Hollins Institute, Lewisburg Institute, Nashville, Randolph-Macon, Searcy Institute, Southwestern, Woman's College (Frederick, Md.) Virginia Normal.

Sigma Sigma Sigma has 8 chapters and 2 alumnae associations. The total membership is 300, the active membership 100, the average initiation 50. The badge is an equilateral triangle with indented sides, the raised inner portion of black enamel having a Sigma in each corner and

a skull and cross-bones in the centre. The pledge pin is the Greek letter Alpha. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Purple and White. Flower-Violet. Jewel-None. Open Motto-Faithful Unto Death. Insignia-Skull, Cross-Bones. Patron-None.

Magazine-The Triangle-1905.

Next Convention-Norfolk, Aug. 29-31, 1907.

ZETA TAU ALPHA.

October 25, 1898.

Grand Chapter.

President, Mrs. Wm. Emrys Davis, Jellico, Tenn.
Vice-President, Mary C. Stuart, Cleveland, Tenn.
Secretary, May A. Hopkins, Austin, Tex.
Treasurer, Mrs. John T. Bradley, Jellico, Tenn.
Historian, Olive Hinman, 562 Walnut St., Columbia, Pa.
Editor, Grace Jordan, Forrest City, Ark.

Chapter Roll.

Arkansas, Bethany, Judson College, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southwestern, Tennessee, Texas.

Zeta Tau Alpha has 8 college chapters and 1 alumnae association. The total membership is 400, the active membership 150, the average initiation 75. The badge, an artistically shaped shield, bears a crown in its centre,

flanked by the letters Z. T. A. Below in Greek is the word Themis. The pledge pin is a five-pointed crown with the letters Z. T. A. raised or engraved. The sorority has no national flag.

Colors-Turquoise and Gray. Flower-White Violet. Jewel-None. Open Motto-None. Insignia-I, Crown, Balance, Book, Carpenter's Square, A, Dove with Olive Branch, Sword, Chain, Burning Taper. Patron-Themis. Call-None.

Magazine-Themis-1903.

Next Convention-Fayetteville, Ark., June 14-16, 1908.

CLASS B.

ALPHA KAPPA PSI.

March 1, 1900.

Chapter Roll.

Fairmont School, St. Mary's School, Virginia Female Institute, Wesleyan College.

Alpha Kappa Psi has 4 chapters, but no alumnae associations. The total membership is 100, the active membership 50, the average initiation 25. The badge is an equilateral triangle of black enamel, bearing in the

angles the Greek letters. The pledge pin is a silver triangle with the letters in wedgewood blue and gold.

Colors-Wedgewood Blue and Gold. Flower-Forget-me-not. Insignia-Skull and Cross-Bones.

ALPHA SIGMA ALPHA.

November 15, 1902.

Chapter Roll.

Columbia (S. C.) College, Fairmont Seminary, Lewisburg Female Institute, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Virginia Normal, Ward's Seminary.

Alpha Sigma Alpha has 6 chapters and 1 alumnae association. The total membership is 250, the active membership 60, the average initiation 30. The badge is a four-cornered shield with concave sides outlined with pearls. The inner of black enamel is slightly raised and bears the Greek letters of the society's name in gold across one diagonal. Above the Sigma is a gold crown and beneath it a gold star. The sorority has no pledge pin. The flag is a pennant half of garnet and half of gray, the letters made up of two colors, the upper half gray against the garnet background and the lower half garnet against the gray.

Colors-Garnet and Gray. Flower-Carnation. Jewel-

Sapphire. Open Motto-To One Another Ever Faithful. Inisgnia-Star, Crown. Patron-Minerva.

Magazine-Alpha Sigma Alpha Magazine-1906.

BETA SIGMA OMICRON.

December 12, 1888.

Grand Council.

President, Mary L. Lackland, "Fairview," Mexico, Mo.
Vice-President, Marian Bigler, Clearfield, Pa.
Secretary, Bernice Stall, 11 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
Treasurer, Emma L. Newman, Abbeville, Ala.
Historian, Erna Watson, Fulton, Mo.

Chapter Roll.

Belmont College, Fairmont Seminary, Hamilton College, Hardin College, Mary Baldwin Seminary, Potter College, Stephens College, Synodical College, Virginia College.

Beta Sigma Omicron has 9 chapters but no alumnae asociations. The total membership is 450, the active membership 148, the average initiation 70. The badge is a gold monogram of the three Greek letters, the Beta inside the Omicron and the Sigma, jewelled, superimposed upon the Omicron. The pledge pin is a triangle of red enamel with a gold star in each corner and a Grecian lamp in the centre. The flag is composed of three horizontal bars, the

centre one red and the two outside pink. The Greek letters of the society's name are in red on the upper pink bar. On the lower pink bar are three stars in red. The official banner is triangular, broadly banded with red and with a pink centre. The sorority's letters are in pink and are placed in the corners. The date of founding, 1888 is in red in the centre of the pink field.

Colors-Ruby and Pink. Flower-Red Carnation. Jewel-Ruby. Open Motto-"We Live to do Good." Insignia-Stars, Covenant, Lamp, Laurel. Patron-None.

Magazine-The Beta Sigma Omicron-1905.

Next Convention-Nashville, Tenn., June, 1908.

GAMMA BETA SIGMA.

November 3, 1900.

Chapter Roll.

Columbia Institute, Edgewood School, St. Mary's School.

Gamma Beta Sigma has 3 chapters but no alumnae associations. The badge is a seven-pointed star inclosed within a regular hectagon. The society has no pledge pin. The flag is a pennant in the society's colors bearing a facsimile of the badge.

Colors-Purple and Gold. Flower-Violet. Insignia-Skull, Cross-Bones, Skeleton, Seven-pointed Star, Black Cat.

PHI MU.

1852.

Grand Officers.

President, Louise Manning, Macon, Ga.
Vice-President, Lillian H. Farmer, Florence, S. C.
Secretary, Bonito L. Hinton, 1407 First St., New Orleans.
Editor, Maybelle G. Jones, Cartersville, Ga.

Chapter Roll.

Belmont College, Chevy Chase School, Hardin College, Hollins Institute, Newcomb, Salem College, St. Mary's School, Wesleyan College.

Phi Mu has 8 chapters, but no alumnae associations. The total membership is 1000, the active membership 100, the average initiation 40. The badge is an oddly shaped shield of black enamel displaying in the centre a hand holding a heart. Above is a ribbon of gold bearing the sorority's letters and below another bearing three stars. The pledge pin is of the same shape, but is of plain gold and displays only the letters. The flag is of old rose with white lettering.

Colors-Old Rose and White. Flower-Pink and White Carnation. Jewels-Ruby and Pearl. Open Motto-Les Soeurs Fideles. Insignia-Heart, Hand, Stars, Lamp, Lions.

Magazine-Phi Mu Aglaia-1907.

Next Convention-Macon, Ga., June, 1908.

PHI MU GAMMA.

October 17, 1898.

Grand Chapter.

President, Phoebe Hunter, Hollins, Va.
Secretary, Edith McFall, Charleston, S. C.
Treasurer, Telete Scott, Canton, Ga.

Chapter Roll.

Brenau College, Hollins Institute, Judson College, Miss Graham's School, The Veltin School.

Phi Mu Gamma has 5 chapters but no alumnae association. The total membership is 250, the active membership 60, the average initiation 25. The badge consists of three graduated shields superimposed one above the other. The largest is of gold and is set with pearls and turquoise. Upon this rests a shield of black enamel and upon the latter another of gold, bearing the Greek letters of the society's name in black enamel. The pledge pin is a bar of gold, either plain or jewelled, bearing the same three letters in black enamel. The flag is an elongated triangle of turquoise blue with black letters.

Colors-Turquoise Blue and Black. Flower-Forget-me-not. Jewel-Pearl. Open Motto-Know Thyself. Insignia-Shield, Skull, Cross-Bones. Patron-Diana.

Next Convention-New York, Easter-1908.

MUSICAL SORORITIES.

The first of this class was Alpha Chi Omega founded at DePauw University in 1885 under the special patronage of Dean James L. Howe of the College of Music. Dean Howe believed so thoroughly in the advantages of these organizations that in 1892 he lent his aid to the establishment of a second similar society called Phi Mu Epsilon. Alpha Chi Omega has always been most progressive and has grown rapidly. In 1903 it made a striking change in its policy, for instead of confining itself strictly to the colleges of music affiliated with the institutions where its chapters were located, it admitted such students from the liberal arts departments as were taking courses in music. By becoming Musical-Literary, as it is now called, it competes with the academic sororities and in consequence has been admitted to the Inter-Sorority Conference.

Phi Mu Epsilon remained a local for ten years, establishing its second chapter at Syracuse in 1902. Its badge was a harp with three strings across which ran a ribbon of black enamel bearing the sorority's initials in gold. Its colors were lavender and white, its flower the white rose. In 1906 it affiliated with Mu Phi Epsilon,

which was founded in 1903 at the Metropolitan College of Music located at Cincinnati by Dean W. S. Sterling, Elizabeth Mathias of the faculty and Calvin Vos, lawyer and member of Sinfonia and Phi Delta Theta fraternities.

The musical sorority always labors under the disadvantage of drawing its material from a department where the average student remains only two years. Its influence, however, is very potent in holding its members to high standards of work along their chosen line.

MU PHI EPSILON.

November 13, 1903.

Governing Council.

President, S. Elizabeth Mathias, Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati.

Vice-President, Norma Aleck, Syracuse University.

Secretary, Mrs. Orah A. Lamke, Kroeger School of Music, St. Louis.

Treasurer, Elfrida Langlois, Wyandotte, Mich.

Historian, Nellie Brown, 715 Lawrence Ave., Ann Arbor.

Chapter Roll.

Chicago Conservatory, DePauw, Detroit Conservatory, Metropolitan Colleges of Music (Cincinnati and Indianap-

olis), Michigan, New England Conservatory, St. Louis Conservatory, Syracuse, Toledo Conservatory.

Mu Phi Epsilon has 10 chapters and 7 alumnae clubs. The total membership is 450, the active membership 125, the average initiation 75. The badge consists of a jewelled triangle bearing the Greek Letters in the angles and supporting another of black enamel ornamented with a lyre in gold. The pledge pin and flag have not been adopted yet.

Colors-Royal Purple and White. Flower-Violet. Jewel-Amethyst. Open Motto-None. Insignia-Lyre and Triangle. Patron-None.

Magazine-Mu Phi Epsilon Year Book-1905.

Next Convention-Place Undecided, May, 1908.

SIGMA ALPHA IOTA.

June 12, 1903.

Grand Officers.

President, Edna O. Lowry, 237 S. Ingalls St., Ann Arbor.
Vice-President, Mrs. Ida F. Norton, Detroit.
Secretary, Minnie Davis, 325 E. Liberty St., Ann Arbor.

Chapter Roll.

American Conservatory (Chicago), Detroit Conservatory, Michigan, Northwestern.

Sigma Alpha Iota has 4 chapters and 1 alumnae club. The total membership is 100, the active membership 40,

the average initiation 20. The badge consists of seven gold Pan pipes surrounded by a jewelled ellipse bearing the sorority's initials in gold on black enamel. The society has no pledge pin and no flag.

Colors-Red and White. Flower-Red Rose. Jewel-Pearl. Open Motto-Vita Brevis, Ars Longa. Insignia-Pan Pipes, Ellipse. Patron-None.

Next Convention-Evanston, Ill., May, 1908.

MEDICAL SORORITIES.

The medical sororities are not numerous, for the number of women students enrolled in the medical schools is still comparatively small. Opportunities for professional training along this special line are not lacking, as may be seen by a glance at the rolls of sororities listed under this head, but it is the liberal education that seems to appeal to the majority of girls who continue their studies beyond the secondary school.

The first medical sorority was Alpha Epsilon Iota, founded in 1890. It was without a rival for a decade and at present has only one, Zeta Phi, for Epsilon Tau is confined to schools of homeopathy.

ALPHA EPSILON IOTA.

February 26, 1890.

Grand Chapter.

President, Dr. Romilda Paroni, West Philadelphia Hos-

pital for Women and Children.
Secretary, Luvia Willard, Ithaca, N. Y.
Treasurer, Dr. Grace F. Hagans, 71 E. 50th St., Chicago.

Chapter Roll.

California, Chicago, Cooper, Cornell, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Southern California, Women's Med. Col. of Penn.

Alpha Epsilon Iota has 9 chapters. The total membership is 400, the active membership 100, the average initiation 40. The badge is a five-pointed star of black enamel with the letters of the society's name in the three lowest angles. Above is a serpent's head.

Colors-Black, White and Green. Flower-White Carnation.

Next Convention-Ann Arbor, Nov. 29-30, 1907.

EPSILON TAU.

November 4, 1898.

Chapter Roll.

Boston, Chicago Hahnemann, New York Woman's.

Colors-Fern Green and White. Flower-White Carnation.

ZETA PHI.

May 29, 1900.

Chapter Roll.

Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, Women's Med. Col. of Penn.

The total membership is 100, the active membership 25, the average initiation 10. The badge is a quatrefoil of black enamel, bearing a cadeceus with wings and rod in white and serpents in gold. The letters Zeta and Phi appear in white to left and right of the caduceus.

Colors-Black, White and Gold. Flower-Daisy.

NECROLOGY OF CHAPTERS.

PI BETA PHI.

Monmouth College 1867-84, DePauw University 1868-68, South Iowa Normal School 1881-87, Carthage College 1882-88, York College 1884-88, Callanan College 1886-89, Hastings College 1887-87.

KAPPA ALPHA THETA.

Moore's Hill College 1871-74, Illinois Wesleyan University 1875-95, Ohio University 1876-86, Simpson College 1879-91, Ohio Wesleyan University 1881-81, Hanover College 1882-99, Wesleyan University 1883-87, Unievrsity of Southern California 1887-95, University of the Pacific 1889-90.

KAPPA KAPPA GAMMA.

Monmouth College 1870-84, St. Mary's School (Knoxville, Ill.) 1871-74, Smithson College 1872-75, Rockford Seminary 1874-76, Franklin College 1879-84, Simpson College 1880-90, Ohio Wesleyan University 1880-84, St. Lawrence University 1881-98, Lassell Seminary 1881-82, University of Cincinnati 1885-85.

DELTA GAMMA.

Warren Female Institute* 1874-89, Water Valley Seminary 1876-80, Peabody High School, Fairmount, Tenn., 1877-?, Bolivar College 1878-?, Franklin College 1878-?, Hanover College 1881-?, Fulton, Mo. Synodical College 1882-?, St. Lawrence University 1883-86, Adelbert College 1883-88, University of Southern California 1887-97.

(Where dates are missing it indicates that the sorority's records are incomplete on these points. All such chapters were short lived, probably not more than two years or so.)

*Known also as Louis Institute and Oxford (Miss.) Female Institute.

ALPHA CHI OMEGA.

Bucknell University, 1898-99.

DELTA DELTA DELTA.

University of Michigan, 1894-1900.

CHI OMEGA.

Jessamine Female Institute, 1898-1902, Hellmuth Woman's College, 1899-1900, Belmont College, 1899-1903.

ZETA TAU ALPHA.

Virginia Normal School, 1898-1906, Hannah Moore Academy, 1900-04, Mary Baldwin Seminary, 1904-06.

BETA SIGMA OMICRON.

* Christian College, 1888-94 Missouri Valley College, 1892-93, Sedalia, Mo., High School, 1898-1906, Pueblo, Colo., High School, 1902-06.

This college is located at Columbia, Mo., and the chapter roll included some who were students at the University of Missouri during these years.

ALPHA SIGMA ALPHA.

Fauquier Institute, 1905-06.

HONORARY SOCIETIES.

The national honorary Greek-Letter societies number five, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi and Alpha Omega Alpha. Phi Beta Kappa was originally a secret fraternity, in practically all respects like those of the present time, but owing to force of circumstances, its secrets became known and it gradually assumed a new character. The three others, all founded within the last twenty years, were copied directly from Phi Beta Kappa with such changes as special needs demanded.

Phi Beta Kappa stands for a liberal culture as represented by the humanities, Sigma Xi seeks to exalt scientific studies to a place of honor among the humanities, Phi Kappa Phi aims to recognize high rank in any department of collegiate education, Tau Beta Pi, the only honorary society to exclude women, is similar in character to Sigma Xi and some steps have been taken to effect a union of the two in the hopes that the advancement of higher scientific education may receive an even greater impulse than that given by both working independently. Alpha Omega Alpha is a medical society. Its object is high scholarship, honorably acquired and honestly employed.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

Phi Beta Kappa was founded by five students at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., on December 5, 1776. Its avowed purpose was "A happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of society". With this aim in view much attention was given to essays and debates with an occasional banquet as an outlet for the youthful spirits of the members. The society was essentially secret, had a most binding oath of fidelity and a peculiar token of saluation. The original records give no clue to the source from which came the inspiration to form this secret Greek-Letter society, but the philosophical clubs then so common among the students at French and German universities may have led the founders to establish an organization that should stand for good fellowship. Then, too, the stirring times in which they lived, the burning oratory of Virginia patriots, the very Declaration of Independence itself, doubtless suggested the value of a united brotherhood.

Early provision was made for placing branches elsewhere, for the organizers believed it was "Repugnant to the liberal principles of Societies that they should be confined to any particular place, Men or Description of Men, but that they should be extended to the wise and virtuous of every degree and of whatever country". There are records to show that the Beta, Gamma and Delta charters were granted, but none to indicate that such chapters

ever existed. The War of the Revolution may have put an end to them as it did to the parent chapter. On January third, 1781, the British fleet appeared off the coast and three days later the last meeting was held. It is interesting to learn from history that nearly all of the fifty members enlisted in the Continental Army, that seventeen served in the state legislature, that eight were members of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, that two became United States Senators and five Representatives, that many of the others were famous men in their day.

No attempt was made to revive the chapter at William and Mary until 1849, but the reorganized society had existed for scarcely more than a decade, when the Civil War broke out. Another attempt was made in 1895, and the mother chapter is now in a vigorous condition and likely to remain so for many a year. The suspension of meetings in 1781 would in all probability have rung the deathknell of this most interesting organization had it not been for the fact that a Northern man, Elisha Parmale, Harvard, '79, went to Williamsburg for postgraduate work. Such an idea seems strange today, but in Colonial times William and Mary was the richest as well as the most thoroughly English of the colleges. Its Chancellors were the Bishops of London, its presidents their representatives. As the most prosperous college in the colonies it doubtless offered unusual opportunities along some lines. Mr. Parmale was initiated on July 31, 1779, and being strongly

impressed with the possibilities for future growth, he asked for permission to establish branches at Harvard and Yale. The charters were called the Alpha of Massachusetts Bay and the Alpha of Connecticut. Six years later these two chapters granted a chapter to Dartmouth and for thirty years these colleges constituted the roll.

When the Morgan craze against Free Masonry was arousing all New England, John Quincy Adams, Judge Story and other prominent men prevailed upon the Harvard chapter to give up its secrets. Edward Everett was sent to the Yale chapter to secure acquiescence. The records say that "He touchingly set forth that the students of Harvard had such conscientious scruples as to keep them from taking the oath of secrecy and the society life was thus endangered. There was stout opposition, but the notion prevailed and the missionary returned to gladden the tender conscience of the Harvard boys."

The establishment of the chapter at Union College in 1817 gave rise to the fraternity system of the present time, because it led directly to the founding of Kappa Alpha in 1825. The newer organizations with their charm of secrecy appealed strongly to the undergraduates, and little by little, as greater emphasis was laid upon scholastic records and honor men alone were elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, it transpired that the mother of fraternities lost many of its original characteristics and came to stand, as it does today, for a brotherhood of scholars. "For nearly half a century," wrote Edward Everett Hale

in 1879, "it was the only society in America that could pretend to be devoted to literature and philosophy. And it happened, therefore, that in the infant literature of the nation some noteworthy steps are marked by orations and poems delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa." Among the famous men whose names have appeared upon the programs of the great public gatherings of the society are Adams, Everett, Story, Sumner, Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Webster, Choate, Bryant, Emerson, Holmes and Longfellow. The hundredth anniversary was noteworthy as suggesting the culmination of a movement that resulted in the formation in April of 1877 of an alumni association in New York City, known as the Phi Beta Kappa alumni.

For more than a century the custom prevailed of requiring the consent of all Alpha chapters before a new Alpha could be established in a new state, all subsequent charter grants in that state being dependent upon the will of the Alpha. This most unsatisfactory method of establishing new chapters, the impossibility of demanding uniform standards of scholarship, the entire lack of unity in a movement that was without definite organization, the absence of any system of literary activity, were conditions generally deplored, but no attempt was made to evolve a national organization until the Harvard chapter celebrated its centenary on June 30, 1881, At this time the idea of a governing body was suggested and discussed, but no definite step taken. At a gathering, however, of delegates from sixteen chapters in New York, October 18, 1881, a

resolution was made to recommend a permanent and a representative form of government. At Saratoga Springs, September 6-7, 1882, delegates from fifteen chapters unanimously adopted a constitution which was eventually ratified by all the chapters. The organization was known henceforth as "The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa".

Under the present arrangement all applications for charters must be made to the Senators, a group of twenty prominent members of national reputation, who hold their office for six years. The charter grants depend to a large extent upon the recommendations of these men, but the final decision is made at the Triennial Convention, for no charters are issued without the consent of delegations representing a majority of chapters. Since the new constitution went into effect, the society has given evidence of greatly increased vigor. Eight triennial conventions have been held and thirty-nine charter grants have been made. Much has been done also to bring out the unification of the chapters and to secure higher standards. Only such institutions as grant the A. B. degree in regular course are eligible to charters and no chapter is expected to elect to membership more than one-fourth of the graduating class. The recent movement to gather valuable historical data and to publish periodical literature is a most important one.

Women were first admitted to membership about the year 1875 by the chapter at the University of Vermont. The Cornell chapter has never made any sex distinction since its organization in 1882. The number of women on

the rolls, however, was very small up to the year 1890, for until that time few chapters existed at colleges open to them. The decision of the past two conventions to grant charters to independent colleges for women indicates that Phi Beta Kappa is well on the road to becoming truly representative of the highest scholarship in the United States.

SIGMA XI.

The society of the Sigma Xi, as it is known officially, was founded at Cornell University in November, 1886, by a few earnest workers in the Engineering Sciences. Owing to an unfortunate laxity in keeping early records, the exact date of organization is not known.

The aim of the society, as indicated in the motto, Spoudon Xunones, Companions in Zealous Research, is to encourage original investigation in science, pure and applied, and to secure for scientific studies a place of honor among the humanities of a liberal culture.

Chapters may be established at any institution offering courses of study in those subjects that it is the object of the society to promote, provided that these courses are substantially equivalent to the usual four years college course. The active membership is composed of resident professors, instructors, graduate students and seniors. The last may never be more than one-fifth of the class. No distinction on account of sex has ever been made.

Provision has also been made for alumni chapters, which may be established anywhere upon the application of five members of collegiate chapters. Alumni chapters have the right of suffrage at the convention and may elect to membership graduates of other institutions of learning at which the society has no chapters.

PHI KAPPA PHI.

Phi Kappa Phi was founded at the University of Maine, July 14, 1897. The motto means "The Love of Learning Rules the World" and the aim of the incorporators was "to provide a Fraternity, dedicated to the Unity and Democracy of Education and open to honor graduates of all departments of American Universities and Colleges". All candidates for a baccalaureate or higher degree, without distinction as to sex, are eligible to membership in their senior year, provided their scholarship entitles them to rank in the first third of the class.

All applications for charters must be made to the Board of Regents, which is a sort of executive committee composed of the president general, the secretary general and three others. These five men have the power to investigate all applications and to make all charter grants. Active chapters may be established at universities and colleges "of good standing". Alumni chapters have as many votes in the convention as the active chapters, but have never received the right to elect new members to the fraternity.

ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA.

Alpha Omega Alpha was founded at the Medical School of the University of Illinois, August 25, 1902. Chapters are limited to medical schools of the highest standing, and the membership may at no time exceed one-sixth of the graduating class. The constitution empowered the fraternity from the first to admit women. The motto means, "To be worthy to serve the suffering".

PHI BETA KAPPA.

December 5, 1776.

Officers.

President, Hon. John A. DeRemer, LL. D., Schenectady, N. Y.

Vice-President, Rev. Eben B. Parsons, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, High Bridge, N. J.

Chapter Roll.

Adelbert, Allegheney, Amherst, Baltimore, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Chicago, Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Dickinson, Hamilton, Harvard, Haverford, Hobart, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Kenyon, Lafayette, Lehigh, Marietta, Michigan, Middle-

bury, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Holyoke, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rochester, Rutgers, Smith, Stanford, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Tufts, Union, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Vermont, Wabash, Wellesley, Wesleyan, William and Mary, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale.

The badge was at first a square silver medal bearing on one side the letters S. P. and on the other the Greek letters of the society's name. Early in the northern history of the order the familiar watch key pattern of the present day was adopted. On one side are the Greek letters, which stand for the words Philosophia Biou Kubernetes, Philosophy the Guide of Life, and a hand pointing to one or more stars. The reverse bears the letters S. P. which means Societas Philosophica, the owner's name, college and class. The date of founding, December 5, 1776, appears on either side as taste dictates. Sometimes the S and P are arranged in a monogram, again side by side within a laurel wreath. There is no general rule governing the number of stars. The original number was three. Seven appeal to many chapters as the symbol of completeness, but certain states prefer to have each new branch add a star to the constellation. The number varies greatly from the single star used by the chapter at the University

of Colorado to the ten required by the one at Rutgers College.

Original Colors-Green and Pink.

(Never formally adopted by the United Chapters.)

Next Convention-Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 12, 1907.

SIGMA XI.

November, 1886.

Officers.

President, Edward L. Nichols, Ph. D., Cornell University.

Vice-President, Thomas H. Macbride, Ph. D., Iowa State University.

Secretary, Henry B. Ward, Ph. D., University of Nebraska.

Treasurer, Lucien M. Underwood, Ph. D., Columbia University.

Chapter Roll.

Brown, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Stanford, Syracuse, Union, Washington State, Wisconsin, Yale.

The badge is a gold key bearing a monogram of the Sigma and Xi in black enmael. The seal is a laurel wreath surrounding ten stars and a lamp of research.

Colors-Electric Blue and White.
Next Convention-Chicago, Dec. 27-31, 1907.

PHI KAPPA PHI.

July 14, 1897.

Officers.

President, George E. Fellows, Ph. D., LL. D., Orono, Me.
Secretary, S. Francis Howard, M. S., Amherst, Mass.
Registrar, James S. Stevens, M. S., LL. D., Orono, Me.
Treasurer, Benjamin Gill, M. A., D. D., State College, Pa.
Board of Regents, Chas. W. Dabney, Ph. D., LL. D., Cincinnati. George E. Stone, Amherst, Mass.

Chapter Roll.

Delaware, Maine, Mass. Agricultural, Pennsylvania College, Tennessee.

The badge, which may be worn as a pendant, pin, or medal, is a flattened globe, bearing the letters Phi Kappa Phi and surrounded by the rays of the sun arranged in eight groups. The seal is a facsimile of the badge surrounded by a circle, above which is a row of stars to indicate the number of chapters, and below the words, "Founded 1897". The ribbon of the fraternity is white bearing in black the letters of the fraternity and the walls of Troy. The gown is of black with the ribbon on the front edge of the sleeves.

Colors-Black and White.

Next Convention-Place not decided, Sept., 1908.

ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA.

August 25, 1902.

Officers.

President, Winfield S. Hall, M. D., Northwestern University Medical School.

Vice-resident, Walter B. Cannon, M. D., Harvard Medical School.

Secretary-Treasurer, William W. Root, M. D., Parker, Ind.

Chapter Roll.

California, Chicago, Harvard, Illinois, Jefferson, Johns Hopkins, Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Toronto, Washington, Western Reserve.

The badge is a watch key bearing the society's letters and the year of founding.

Next Convention-Time and place undecided.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE ALUMNAE.

November, 1881.

General Officers.

President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, 3125 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, Sophonisba P. Breckenbridge, University of Chicago.

Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clarke, Williamstown, Mass.

Roll.

Barnard, Boston, Bryn Mawr, California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Kansas, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska Northwestern, Oberlin, Radcliffe, Smith, Stanford, Syracuse, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Wisconsin.

Branches.

Albany, Ann Arbor, Binghampton, Boston, Charlottesville, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Lawrence, Lincoln, Milwaukee, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland (Ore.), Providence, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, St. Paul, Syracuse, Urbana (Ill.), Washington.

Next Annual Meeting-Boston, November 7-9, 1907.

SOUTHERN ASOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN.

July, 1903.

Officers.

President, Lillian W. Johnson, Western College for Woman, Oxford, O.

Vice-Presidents, Celeste S. Parrish, Normal School, Athens, Ga. Emilie W. McVea, University of Cincinnati. Imogene Stone, Newcomb College.

Secretary and Treasurer, Beall Martin, 36 East North Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Roll.

Alabama, Baltimore, Barnard, Boston, Bryn Mawr, California, Chicago, Cornell, George Washington, Illinois, Kansas, Leland Stanford, Jr., Mass. Inst, Technology, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Northwestern, Newcomb, Oberlin, Radcliffe, Randolph-Macon, Smith, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Vanderbilt, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Chapters.

Asheville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Knoxville, Lexington, Montgomery, Nashville, New Orleans, Oxford.

Annual Meeting-New Orleans, Dec. 28-31, 1907.

STATISTICAL DATA.

Coeducational Colleges.

With the exception of Oberlin College and Bates College, which are opposed to fraternity life in any form, and Ohio Wesleyan University and Colorado College, which admit fraternities but forbid even local societies among the women, there are practically no prominent coeducational colleges closed to sororities. The sixty-six institutions in the following list, to be sure, make up only one-fifth of the entire number of coeducational colleges mentioned by the United States Commissioner of Education, but of the other four-fifths many are so far from attaining the standards set by the best colleges that the sororities are not ready to recognize them. Others that are of high grade have such a limited enrolment of women that sorority chapters seem unfeasible.

ADEPHI COLLEGE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1896; Women admitted 1896; Valuation* $750,000; Endowment $113,000; Faculty 30, Men 19, Women 11; Students 491, Men 69,, Women 422;

Tuition $180; Expenses§ $300; Degrees, B. A., M. A., B. S.

Motto-The truth shall make us free. Colors-Brown and Gold.

Sororities-1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Kappa Alpha Theta.

*Grounds, Buildings, Apparatus.

§Average annual cost to students in addition to tuition.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Adrian, Mich.

Methodist Protestant; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1859; Valuation $225,000; Endowment $80,000; Faculty 15, Men 9, Women 6; Students 175, Men 90, Women 85; Tuition $15; Expenses $200; Degrees, B. A., B. S., Ph. B., B. L., B. M., M. A., M. S., Ph. M.

Motto-Let the truth shine. Colors-Canary and Black.

Sororities-1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1890, Delta Delta Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

University, Ala.

State; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1893; Valuation $350,000; Endowment $2,000,000; Faculty 56; Students 471, Men 431, Women 40; Tution Free; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., C. E., M. E., M. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Crimson and White.

Sororities-1904, Kappa Delta; 1907, Alpha Delta Phi.

ALBION COLLEGE.

Albion, Mich.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened as Seminary 1843; as College 1861; Women admitted 1843; Valuation $250,000: Endowment $280,000; Faculty 26, Men 16, Women 10; Students 450, Men 245, Women 205; Tution $30; Expenses $250; Degree B. A.

Motto-Lux Fiat. Colors-Pink and Green.

Sororities-1883, Delta Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta, Alpha Chi Omega.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE.

Meadville, Pa.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1815; Women admitted 1872; Valuation $400,000; Endowment $550,000; Faculty 17, Men 14, Women 3; Students 268, Men 190, Women 78; Tuition $60; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S.

Motto-None. Colors-Navy Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities-1882, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1891, Alpha Chi Omega.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

Fayetteville, Ark.

State; Opened 1871; Women admitted in 1871; Valuation $1,000,000; Endowment $130,000; Faculty 62, Men 50,

Women 12; Students 1200, Men 800, Women 400; Tuition Free; Expenses $200; Degrees, B. A., B. S., C. E., M. S., M. A., M. E., E. E., B. Mus.

Motto-None. Color-Cardinal.

Sororities-1895, Chi Omega; 1903, Zeta Tau Alpha.

BAKER UNIVERSITY.

Baldwin, Kan.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1858; Women admitted 1858; Valuation $225,000; Endowment $50,000; Faculty 40, Men 25, Women 15; Students 1000, Men 530, Women 470; Tuition $40; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., B. L., B. Pd., A. M.

Motto-Let him first be a man. Color-Cadmium.

Sorority-1895, Delta Delta Delta.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

Bethany, W. Va.

Christian; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1881; Valuation $200,000; Endowment $125,000; Faculty 18, Men 14, Women 4; Students 256, Men 190, Women 66; Tuition $36; Expenses $160; Degrees, A. B., A. M., B. S., B. L.

Motto-None. Colors-White and Green.

Sororities-1903, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Zeta Tau Alpha.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY.

Boston, Mass.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1873; Women admitted 1873; Valuation $840,000; Endowment $1,131,586; Faculty 158, Men 154, Women 4; Students 1600, Men 1119, Women 481; Tuition $125; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., S. B., S. T. B., S. T. D., LL. B., J. B., LL. M. J. M., J. D., LL. D., M. D., M. B., Ch. B., A. M., Ph. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Scarlet and White.

Sororities-1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1883, Alpha Phi; 1887, Gamma Phi Beta; 1888, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Sigma Kappa; 1898, Epsilon Tau (Med.)

BUCHTEL COLLEGE.

Akron, O.

Universalist; Opened 1872; Women admitted 1872; Valuation $200,000; Endowment $175,000; Faculty 17, Men 11, Women 6; Students 241, Men 115, Women 126; Tuition $40; Expenses $160; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., S. B.

Motto-Let there be light. Colors-Navy Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities-1877, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1879, Delta Gamma.

BUTLER COLLEGE.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Christian; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Val-

uation $300,000; Endowment $450,000; Faculty 17, Men 14, Women 3; Students 464, Men 236, Women 228; Tuition $45; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Blue and White.

Sororities-1878, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1879, Pi Beta Phi; 1906, Kappa Alpha Theta.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Berkeley, Cal.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $3,771,388.87; Endowment $3,568,835.42; Faculty 408, Men 391, Women 17; Students 3003, Men 1869, Women 1134; Tuition Free; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., B. L., B. S., M. A. M. S., M. L., Ph. D., M. C. E., M. E., Mech. E., M. D., LL B., D. D. S., Pharm. B., Ph. C.

Motto-Let there be light. Colors-Blue and Gold.

Sororities-1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Gamma Phi Beta; 1900, Delta Delta Delta; 1900, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Alpha Phi; 1902, Chi Omega; 1907, Alpha Omicron Pi, Delta Gamma; 1905, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.)

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY.

Cincinnati, O.

City; Opened 1819; Women admitted 1874; Valuation $3,357,308; Endowment $951,936; Faculty 150, Men 130,

Women 20; Students 1242, Men 930, Women 312; Tuition Free; Expenses $350; Degrees, B. A., M. A., Ph. D.

Motto-Alta Petit. Colors-Scarlet and Black.

Sorority-1892, Delta Delta Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

Boulder, Col.

State; Opened 1877; Women admitted 1877; Valuation $700,000; Endowment None; Faculty 112, Men 108, Women 4; Students 850, Men 500, Women 350; Tuition Free; Expenses $250; Degrees, B. A., B. S., M. A., Ph. D., C. E., E. E., M. E., M. D., LL. B.

Motto-Let your light shine. Colors-Silver and Gold.

Sororities-1885, Delta Gamma; 1885, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Chi Omega.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1872; Valuation $5,000,000; Endowment $8,000,000; Faculty 517, Men 510, Women 7; Students 3523, Men 3112, Women 411; Tuition $100; Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., LL. B., M. D., D. V. M., C. E., M. E., M. C. E., M. M. E., B. S. in Arch., M. S. in Arch., B. S. in Agr., M. S. in Agr.

Motto-None. Colors-Carnelian and White.

Sororities-1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa

Gamma; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1889, Alpha Phi; 1903, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.)

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

University Park, Colo.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1880; Women admitted 1880; Valuation $300,000; Endowment $312,000; Faculty 177, Men 170, Women 7; Students 1116, Men 554, Women 562; Tuition $36; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., A. M., M. S., Ph. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Red and Yellow.

Sororities-1885, Pi Beta Phi; 1897, Gamma Phi Beta.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY.

Greencastle, Ind.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1837; Women admitted 1867; Valuation $475,000; Endowment $435,000; Faculty 42, Men 25, Women 17; Students 924, Men 470, Women 454; Tuition $50; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-Decus Lumenque Reipublicae Collegium. Color-Old Gold.

Sororities-1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1885, Alpha Chi Omega; 1888, Alpha Phi; 1905, Mu Phi Epsilon, (Mus.)

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Carlisle, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1783; Women admitted 1883;

Valuation $850,000; Endowment $375,000; Faculty 32; Students 522, Men 452, Women 70; Tuition $6.25; Expenses $275; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Red and White.

Sororities-1903, Pi Beta Phi; 1907, Chi Omega.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

Franklin, Ind.

Baptist; Opened 1837; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $110,000; Endowment $312,584; Faculty 11, Men 7, Women 4; Students 291, Men 141, Women 150; Tuition $42; Expenses $120; Degrees, A. B., B. S., Ph. B., M. B.

Motto-Christianity and Culture. Colors-Navy Blue and Old Gold.

Sorority-1888, Pi Beta Phi.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Washington, D. C.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1821; Women admitted 1884; Valuation $1,164,255.11; Endowment $284,329.67; Faculty 208; Students 1300, Men 1089, Women 211; Tuition $150; Expenses $250; Degrees, B. A., B. S., M. A., M. S., Ph. D., C. E., E. E., M. E., M. D., Pharm. G., LL. B.

Motto-Deus Nobis Fiducia. Colors-Continental Buff and Blue.

Sororities-1889 Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1906, Sigma Kappa.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE.

Hillsdale, Mich.

Free Baptist; Opened 1855; Women admitted 1855; Valuation $120,098; Endowment $251,983; Faculty 23, Men 16, Women 7; Students 313, Men 117, Women 196; Tuition $23.50; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., A. M., B. Pd.

Motto-Virtus Tentamine Gaudet. Colors-Ultramarine Blue.

Sororities-1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Pi Beta Phi.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Urbana, Ill.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1870; Valuation $3,500,000; Endowment $645,000; Faculty 482, Men 442, Women 40; Students 4316, Men 3400, Women 916; Tuition Free; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., Ph. D., B. L. S., LL. B., M. D., M. E., C. E., E. E., M. Arch., M. Agr.

Motto-Learning and Labor. Colors-Orange and Blue.

Sororities-1895, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Alpha Chi Omega; 1900, Chi Omega; 1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1906, Sigma Kappa, Delta Gamma; 1898, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.)

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Bloomington, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1877; Valuation $140,000; Endowment $118,161; Faculty 45, Men 30, Women 15; Students 970, Men 500, Women 470; Tuition $51; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., B. M.

Motto-Scientia et Sapientia. Colors-Green and White.

Sororities-1873, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1906, Sigma Kappa.

UNIVERSITY OF INDIANA.

Bloomington, Ind.

State; Opened 1824; Women admitted 1867; Valuation $600,000; Endowment $700,000; Faculty 72, Men 67, Women 5; Students 1821, Men 1146, Women 675; Tuition Free; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., M. D.

Motto-Lux Et Veritas. Colors-Cream and Crimson.

Sororities-1870, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1872, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Delta Gamma.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

Ames. Ia.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1868; Valuation $1,000,000; Endowment $683,708.53; Faculty 112, Men

77, Women 35; Students 2138, Men 1912, Women 226; Tuition Free; Expenses $200; Degrees, B. S., B. C. E., B. M. E., B. D. S., D. V. M.

Motto-Science with Practice. Colors-Cardinal and Gold.

Sorority-1869, Pi Beta Phi.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Iowa City, Ia.

State; Opened 1860; Women admitted 1860; Valuation $2,334,000; Endowment $235,000; Faculty 150, Men 143, Women 7; Students 2072, Men 1430, Women 642; Tuition $20; Expenses $200; Degrees, B. A., B. Ph., B. S., M. A., M. S., Ph. D., LL. B., M. D., D. D. S., Ph. G., Ph. C.

Motto-None. Color-Old Gold.

Sororities-1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Pi Beta Phi; 1887, Delta Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta.

IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1844; Women admitted 1844; Valuation $160,000; Endowment $60,000; Faculty 28, Men 15, Women 13; Students 450, Men 230, Women 220; Tuition $45; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. S., Ph. B., Litt. B.

Motto-None. Colors-Blue and White.

Sororities-1868, Pi Beta Phi; 1902, Alpha Xi Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

Lawrence, Kans.

State; Opened 1866; Women admitted 1866; Valuation $1,500,000; Endowment $150,000; Faculty 114, Men 99, Women 15; Students 1786, Men 1176, Women 610; Tuition $10; Expenses $260; Degrees, A. B., B. S., M. S., M. A., Ph. D., LL. B., C. E., E. E., M. E., Ph. G., Mus. B.

Motto-None. Colors-Harvard Crimson and Yale Blue.

Sororities-1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1902, Chi Omega.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Lexington, Ky.

Christian; Opened 1799; Women admitted 1889; Valuation $452,000; Endowment $550,000; Faculty 64, Men 61, Women 3; Students 1109, Men 992, Women 117; Tuition $30; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., LL. B., LL. D., M. D.

Motto-In Lumine Illo Tradimus Lumen. Color-Crimson.

Sorority-1903, Chi Omega.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Galesburg, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1840; Women admitted 1845;

Valuation $273,918.71; Endowment $300,000; Faculty 31, Men 18, Women 13; Students 607, Men 165, Women 442; Tuition $60; Expenses $230; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S.

Motto-None. *Colors-Purple and Old Gold.*

Sororities-1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

Palo Alto, Cal.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1891; Women admitted 1891; Valuation $30,000,000; Endowment $25,000,000; Faculty 136, Men 130, Women 6; Students 1600, Men 1100, Women 500; Tuition $10; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., M. E., E. E.

Motto-None. *Color-Cardinal.*

Sororities-1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1893, Pi Beta Phi; 1897, Delta Gamma; 1899, Alpha Phi; 1905, Gamma Phi Beta.

LOMBARD UNIVERSITY.

Galesburg, Ill.

Universalist; Opened 1851; Women admitted 1851; Valuation $160,000; Endowment $200,000; Faculty 22, Men 15, Women 7; Students 181, Men 91, Women 90; Tuition $60; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., B. D.

Motto-None. *Colors-Gold and Olive.*

Sororities-1873, Pi Beta Phi; 1893, Alpha Xi Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

Orono, Me.

State; Opened 1868; Women admitted 1872; Valuation $339,000; Endowment $218,300; Faculty 71, Men 66, Women 5; Students 635, Men 570, Women 65; Tuition $30; Expenses $250; Degrees, B. A., B. S., LL. B., Ph. C., M. A., M. S., LL. M., C. E., M. E., E. E.

Motto-None. *Color-Light Blue.*

Sorority-1902, Delta Sigma.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

State; Opened 1841; Women admitted 1870; Valuation $2,851,378; Endowment $1,172,946; Faculty 305, Men 296, Women 9; Students 4192, Men 3505, Women 687; Tuition $20; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., A. M., M. S., D. S., Ph. D.

Motto-Artes, Scientia, Veritas. *Colors-Maize and Blue.*

Sororities 1879, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1882, Gamma Phi Beta; 1885, Delta Gamma; 1888, Pi Beta Phi; 1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Alpha Phi; 1898, Alpha Chi Omega; 1906, Chi Omega; 1890, Alpha Epsilon Iota, (Med.) 1903, Sigma Alpha Iota; (Mus.) 1904, Mu Phi Epsilon, (Mus.)

In addition to the national sororities there is a local society called Sorosis, established in 1886. It is non-secret, being a branch of New York Sorosis, which was founded in 1868. Its

aims and methods, however, are very similar to those of its rivals. The total membership is 200, the average active membership 20, the average annual initiation 6. The badge is a monogram of an Old English S and a simple C jewelled. The pledge pin is an oval of rose gold bearing a C linked to the upper part of the S. The colors are yellow and white.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $3,700,000; Endowment $1,400,000; Faculty 239, Men 209, Women 30; Students 4126, Men 2876, Women 1250; Tuition $20; Expenses $250; Degrees, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., LL. B., C. E., E. E., M. E., M. D., D. D. S., P. C., B. S., B. Ag., M. Ag., A. C.

Motto-None. Colors-Maroon and Gold.

Sororities-1880, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1882, Delta Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1890, Alpha Phi; 1890, Pi Beta Phi; 1894, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Gamma Phi Beta; 1907, Alpha Xi Delta; 1901, Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.)

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Oxford, Miss.

State; Opened 1848; Women admitted 1882; Valuation $1,450,000; Endowment $700,000; Faculty 28, Men 27, Women 1; Students 344, Men 282, Women 62; Tuition

Free; Expenses $150; Degrees, B. A., B. S., B. E., M. A., LL. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Red and Blue.

Sororities-1899, Chi Omega; 1904, Delta Delta Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Columbia, Mo.

State; Opened 1840; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $1.600,000; Endowment $1,240,000; Faculty 130, Men 121, Women 9; Students 2380, Men 1892, Women 488; Tuition Free; Expenses $225; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., M. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Old Gold and Black.

Sororities-1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1899, Pi Beta Phi.

MT. UNION COLLEGE.

Alliance, O.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1846; Valuation $325,000; Endowment $122,000; Faculty 29, Men 18, Women 11; Students 524, Men 250, Women 274; Tuition $45; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., Litt. B., A. M., M. S., B. C. S., M. C. S., Mus. B.

Motto-Sit Lux. Color-Royal Purple.

Sororities-1882, Delta Gamma; 1902, Alpha Xi Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Tenn.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Women admitted 1875; Valuation $250,000; Endowment $70,000; Faculty 41, Men 6, Women 35; Students 1031, Men 629, Women 404; Tuition $15; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., B. L., M. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Garnet and Blue.

Sorority-1904, Sigma Sigma Sigma.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Lincoln, Neb.

State; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $1,500,000; Endowment $450,000; Faculty 168, Men 154, Women 14; Students 2728, Men 1506, Women 1222; Tuition Free; Expenses $225; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., M. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Scarlet and Cream.

Sororities-1884, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Delta Gamma; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1895, Pi Beta Phi; 1903, Chi Omega; 1903, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1906, Alpha Phi.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

New York, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1886;

Valuation $3,200,000; Endowment $1,085,000; Faculty 259, Men 242, Women 17; Students 3501, Men 2851, Women 650; Tuition $100; Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., B. S., B. C. S., M. A., M. S., Ph. D., Pd. M., Pd. D., LL. B., LL. M., J. D., M. D., D. V. S., C. E.

*The undergraduate college proper is not open to women.

Motto-Perstare Et Praestare. Color-Violet.

Sorority-1900, Alpha Omicron Pi.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Evanston, Ill.

Methodist Episcopal; opened 1855; Women admitted 1873; Valuation $3,565,928.18; Endowment $4,550,765.38; Faculty 331, Men 303, Women 28; Students 3668, Men 2325, Women 1343; Tuition $80; Expenses $450; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., Ph. D.

Motto-Quaecumque Sunt Vera. Color-Royal Purple.

Sororities-1881, Alpha Phi; 1882, Delta Gamma; 1882, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1888, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1888, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Alpha Chi Omega; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1901, Chi Omega; 1904, Sigma Alpha Iota (Mus.); 1893, Zeta Phi Eta, (Oratory).

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Columbus, O.

State; Opened 1872; Women admitted 1872; Valuation

$4,010,000; Endowment $695,838.19; Faculty 160, Men 145, Women 15; Students 2057, Men 1645, Women 412; Tuition Free; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., Ph. D., C. E., M. E., E. M., LL. B., LL M., D. V. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Scarlet and Gray.

Sororities-1888, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1892, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Delta Delta Delta.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Athens, O.

State; Opened 1804; Women admitted 1870; Valuation $1,500,000; Endowment $200,000; Faculty 53, Men 33, Women 20; Students 1319, Men 566, Women 753; Tuition Free; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., B. Ped.

Motto-Prae Omnibus Virtus. Colors-Olive Green and White.

Sorority-1889, Pi Beta Phi.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1740; Women admitted 1876;* Valuation $12,941,459; Endowment $7,808,376, Faculty, 379; Students 3854, Men 3487, Women 367; Tuition $150; Expenses $400; Degrees A. B., B. S., M. A., M. S., Ph. D., C. E., M. E., LL. B., M. D., D. D. S., V. M. D.

*All undergraduate departments are not open to women.

Motto-Literae Sine Moribus Vanae. Colors-Crimson and Navy Blue.

Sororities-1890, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Delta Delta Delta.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Richmond, Va.

Baptist; Opened 1832; Women admitted 1898; Valuation $700,000; Endowment $375,000; Faculty 17; Studentsdents 271; Men 251; Women 20; Tuition $70; Expenses $275; Degrees, B. A., B. S., M. A., LL. B.

Motto-None. Colors-Crimson and Navy Blue.

Sorority-1905, Zeta Tau Alpha.

SIMPSON COLLEGE.

Indianola, Ia.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1867; Valuation $133,000; Endowment $90,211; Faculty 46; Men 27, Women 19; Students 929, Men 458, Women 471; Tuition $41; Expenses $125; Degrees, A. B., B. S., Ph. B., B. Mus., A. M., Ph. M., M. S.

Motto-None. Colors-Red and Old Gold.

Sororities-1874, Pi Beta Phi; 1889, Delta Delta Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Vermilion, S. D.

State; Opened 1881; Women admitted 1881; Valuation $250,000; Endowment $130,000; Faculty 47, Men 30, Women 17; Students 458, Men 217, Women 241; Tuition

Free; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., B. Mus., LL. B., LL. M.

Motto-Veritas. Color-Vermilion.

Sorority-1903, Alpha Xi Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Methodist; Opened 1880; Women admitted 1880; Valuation $250,000; Endowment $350,000; Faculty 181, Men 157, Women 24; Students 850, Men 508, Women 342; Tuition $70; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., B. Mus.

Motto-None. Colors-None.

Sorority-1895, Alpha Chi Omega.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

Jackson, Tenn.

Baptist; Opened 1845; Women admitted 1890; Valuation $125,000; Endowment $125,000; Faculty 20, Men 13, Women 7; Students 300, Men 200, Women 100; Tuition $60; Expenses, $150; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Blue and Old Gold.

Sorority-1903, Chi Omega.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Georgetown, Tex.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1873; Women

admitted 1893; Valuation $300,000; Endowment $100,000; Faculty 28, Men 19, Women 9; Students 455, Men 219, Women 236; Tuition $63; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-None.

Sororities-1906, Sigma Sigma Sigma; 1906, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1907, Alpha Delta Phi.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

Canton. N. Y.

Universalist; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation $200,000; Endowment $490,000; Faculty 26, Men 25, Women 1; Students 455, Men 352, Women 103; Tuition $50; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. A., B. S., B. D., LL. B.

Motto-Fides Et Veritas. Colors-Scarlet and Brown.

Sorority-1891, Delta Delta Delta.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

Swarthmore, Pa.

Friends; Opened 1869; Women admitted 1869; Valuation $850,000; Endowment $970,000; Faculty 32, Men 26, Women 6; Students 322, Men 157, Women 165; Tui-

tion $150; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., B. S., M. S., C. E., M. E., E. E.

Motto-None. Color-Garnet.

Sororities-1891, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1892, Pi Beta Phi; 1893, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Syracuse, N. Y.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1871; Women admitted 1871; Valuation $1,976,147; Endowment $4,163,467; Faculty 218, Men 187, Women 31; Students 3005, Men 1450, Women 1555; Tuition $108; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., B. Ar., B. Mus., B. L., B. P., M. D., LL. B., C. E., E. E., M. E.

Motto-Suas Cultores Scientia Coronat. Color-Orange.

Sororities-1872, Alpha Phi, Gamma Phi Beta; 1883, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1889, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1896, Delta Delta Delta; 1896, Pi Beta Phi; 1901, Delta Gamma; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1904; Alpha Gamma Delta; 1905, Sigma Kappa; 1907, Alpha Chi Omega; 1900, Zeta Phi (Med.); 1905, Mu Phi Epsilon (Mus.)

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

Knoxville, Tenn.

State; Opened 1794; Women admitted 1893; Valuation $629,961.80; Endowment $425,000; Faculty 88, Men 84, Women 4; Students 730, Men 594, Women 136; Tuition

$60; Expenses $180; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., M. E., E. E., C. E., M. S. A., LL. B., LL. M., M. D., D. D. S.

Motto-Veritatem Cognoscetis Et Veritas Vas Liberabit. Color-Orange and White

Sororities-1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1904, Zeta Tau Alpha.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Austin, Tex.

State; Opened 1883; Women admitted 1883; Valuation $800,000; Endowment $2,000,000; Faculty 120, Men 105, Women 15; Students 2273, Men 1433, Women 840; Tuition Free; Expenses $150; Degrees, B. A., M. A., C. E., LL. B., M. D.

Motto-None. Colors-Orange and White.

Sororities-1902, Pi Beta Phi; 1902, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1904, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1904, Chi Omega; 1906, Zeta Tau Alpha, Alpha Delta Phi.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

Toronto, Can.

Government; Opened 1843; Women admitted 1884; Valuation $3,500,000; Endowment $5,800,000; Faculty 223, Men 221, Women 2; Students 2333, Men 1792, Women 541; Tuition $52; Expenses $250; Degrees, B. A., M. A.,

Ph. D., M. B., M. D., LL. B., LL M., C. E., E. E., M. E., D. D. S., B. S. A.

Motto-Velut Arbor Aevo. Colors-Azuret Argent.

Sororities-1887, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1906, Alpha Phi.

TUFTS COLLEGE.

Tufts College, Mass.

Universalist; Opened 1852; Women admitted 1893; Valuation $2,000,000; Endowment $1,200,000; Faculty 200, Men 198, Women 2; Students 1100, Men 959, Women 141; Tuition $125; Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., B. D., M. D., D. M. D.

Motto-Pax Et Lux. Colors-Brown and Blue.

Sororities-1901, Delta Sigma; 1907, Alpha Xi Delta.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1875; Women admitted 1888; Valuation $700,000; Endowment $1,500,000; Faculty 10; Students 884, Men 854, Women 30; Tuition $100; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S., D. Sc., Ph. D., B. E., C. E., M. E., E. M., E. E.

Motto-None. Colors-Gold and Black.

Sorority-1904, Kappa Alpha Theta.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt.,

State; Opened 1804; Women admitted 1871; Valuation $1,038,500; Endowment $500,000; Faculty 38; Students 354, Men 274, Women 80; Tuition $80; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., A. F., M. S., C. E., E. E., M. E., M. D.

Motto-Studiis Et Rebus Honestis. Colors-Green and Gold.

Sororities-1881, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1893, Delta Delta Delta; 1898, Pi Beta Phi.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

Seattle, Wash.

State; Opened 1861; Women admitted 1861; Valuation $1,500,000; Endowment $3,000,000; Faculty 80, Men 77, Women 3; Students 1132, Men 623, Women 509; Tuition Free; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., A. M., LL. B., B. S., M. E., C. E., M. E., Pharm.

Motto-Lux Sit. Colors-Purple and Gold.

Sororities-1903, Delta Gamma; 1903, Gamma Phi Beta; 1905, Kappa Kappa Gamma, 1907, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Xi Delta.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

St. Louis Mo.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1859; Women admitted 1870;

Valuation $1,892,816.45; Endowment $4,659,497.48; Faculty 169; Students 751, Men 660, Women 91; Tuition $150; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., M. A., M. S., Ph. D., M D., D. D. S., LL. B., C. E., M. E., E. E., Chem. E., B. Arch.

Motto-Per Verstatem Vis. Colors-Myrtle and Maroon.

Sororities-1906, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1907, Pi Beta Phi.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Middletown, Conn.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1831; Women admitted 1872; Valuation $973,250; Endowment $1,572,485; Faculty 37, Men 36, Women 1; Students 328, Men 303, Women 25; Tuition $85; Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., M. A., M. S.

Motto-None. Colors-Cardinal and Black.

Sororities-1895, Delta Delta Delta; 1906, Alpha Gamma Delta.

UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Morgantown, W. Va.

State; Opened 1867; Women admitted 1889; Valuation, $769,000; Endowment, $115,769; Faculty 84, Men 72, Women 12; Students 1257, Men 700, Women 557; Tui-

tion $50; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., M. E., C. E.

Motto-To Faith Virtue and to Virtue Knowledge. Colors-Old Gold and Navy Blue.

Sororities-1905, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Chi Omega; 1906, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wis.

State; Opened 1850; Women admitted 1867; Valuation $2,313,332.21; Endowment $700,000; Faculty 263, Men 250, Women 13; Students 2745, Men 1968, Women 777; Tuition Free; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., S. B., Ph. B., A. M., S. M., Ph. D.

Motto-Numen Lumen. Color-Cardinal.

Sororities-1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1881, Delta Gamma; 1885, Gamma Phi Beta; 1890, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1894, Pi Beta Phi; 1896, Alpha Phi; 1899, Delta Delta Delta; 1902, Chi Omega; 1903, Alpha Chi Omega; 1904, Alpha Xi Delta; 1905, Alpha Gamma Delta.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

Springfield, O.

Lutheran; Opened 1845; Women admitted 1874; Valuation $150,000; Endowment $350,000; Faculty 21, Men 19,

Women 2; Students 366, Men 244, Women 122; Tuition $50; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., B. D., M. A.

Motto-Having Light They Will Give to Others. Colors-Cardinal and Cream.

Sorority-1904, Alpha Xi Delta.

WOOSTER UNIVERSITY.

Wooster, O.

Presbyterian; Opened 1870; Women admitted 1870; Valuation $700,000; Endowment $250,000; Faculty 73, Men 56, Women 17; Students 834, Men 417, Women 417; Tuition $45; Expenses $150; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M., M. S.

Motto-Ex Uno Fonte. Colors-Old Gold and Black.

Sororities-1875, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1875, Kappa Kappa Gamma.

INDEPENDENT COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Of the twelve independent colleges for women ranked as "A" by the United States Commissioner of Education, two, The Woman's College of Baltimore and Randolph-Macon Woman's college, admit sororities, six, Elmira, Smith, Wellesley, Mills, Mt. Holyoke, and Rockford sanction local Greek letter societies and four, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wells and Trinity are opposed to the fraternity system in any form. It does not seem so remarkable a

circumstance that Vassar and Wells, established before sororities had gained any headway or any standing, are opposed to their admission as that Elmira's first President and Wellesley's Founder made early provision for similar societies which are today an essential part of the life of these two colleges. The attitude of the Woman's College of Baltimore and Randolph-Macon Woman's College in admitting sororities is probably due to the fact that they were not opened until the women's fraternities had established themselves in the leading universities of the country and had had oportunity to demonstrate their usefulness as a factor in college life. This idea is borne out by the fact that all the independent women's colleges started since 1885, with the exception of Bryn Mawr and Trinity, sanction sororities in some form or other. Whether the Woman's College of Baltimore and Randolph-Macon Woman's College, which are under Methodist control, were influenced by the experience of other Methodist colleges, DePauw, Syracuse, Boston, and Northwestern, which have been known for years as strong fraternity centres it is not the province of this article to say, but the fact is certainly noteworthy.

BRYN MAWR.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1885; Valuation $1,784,000; Endowment $1,200,000; Faculty 47, Men 27, Women 20;

Students 441; Tuition $200; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.

Motto-Veritatem Dilexi. Colors-Yellow and Whte.

ELMIRA COLLEGE.

Elmira, N. Y.

Presbyterian; Opened 1885; Valuation $200,000; Endowment $72,000; Faculty 18, Men 7, Women 11; Students 229; Tuition $100; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., B. S., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Purple and Gold.

As early as the year 1856 a literary society, known as Calisophia, was organized under the guidance of President Augustus W. Coles, D. D. Union 1841, who for the period of thirty-five years administered the affairs of the college and who still holds an honored place on the faculty. Calisophia remained the only society for ten years, but owing to differences some of its members formed a new society, June 7, 1866, to which was given the name of Philomathea. It was not long before the rivals took on all the characteristics of fraternity life and the change to Greek-Letter societies resulted quite naturally. Prior to 1903, membership was limited only by the wish of the active members, but at that time the administration decided that neiher should carry a chapter of more than twenty-five members.

Kappa Sigma was founded in 1856, and has a total membership of 688. The badge is a monogram of the two letters intertwined and is frequently set with emeralds and pearls. The colors are green and white, and the pennant is green with a white monogram like the badge. The open motto is "Per Aspera Ad

Astra." The society has a handsomely furnished room in the college building.

Phi Mu was founded June 7, 1866, and has about 600 members. The badge is a monogram, usually set with rubies and pearls, the Phi superimposed upon the Mu. The pledge pin is a monogram stick pin of the same style, but much smaller. The colors are red and gold, the flower the yellow chrysanthemum. The pennant is of red satit with Phi Mu in gold letters. The society has rooms with appropriate fittings.

The Fraternity of Thespis was founded in October, 1901, but is not a secret organization, its chief purpose being the production of dramatic performances, based upon careful study and work. Members of Kappa Sigma and Phi Mu are on its roll. The badge is a skull and crossbones of oxydized silver with emeralds in the eyes. The society has a room in the college building and a hall on the campus known as Thespis Hall in which is the club's theatre.

MILLS COLLEGE.

Mills College, Cal.

Nonsectarian; Opened as a seminary 1871; Chartered as a college 1885; Present departments, seminary, making up the bulk of attendance, and college; Valuation $450,000; Endowment $300,000; Faculty 39, Men 8, Women 31; College Students 65; Tuition $150; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., B. L.

Motto-For Christ and the World. Colors-White and Gold.

Mu Sigma Sigma, founded October 14, 1897, was started as a society that should include all college students who wished to

join, but was changed in 1900 to a secret organization. The total membership is 70. The badge is a gold Mu with the Sigmas superimposed upon it. The Sigmas may be jewelled, but only pearls or diamonds are used, as the society's colors are white and gold. The badge worn by pledge members is a monogram stick pin, a Pi superimposed upon a Sigma.

Delta Theta Delta was established in 1899 and was the first secret society at Mills. The total membership is 60. The badge is an oblong of black enamel with the letters of the society's name in gold. The colors are green and black.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

South Hadley, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened as a seminary 1837; Chartered as a colege 1888; Preparatory department dropped 1893; Valuation $869,961.19; Endowment $801,000; Faculty 97, Men 8, Women 89; Students 720; Tuition $125; Expenses $200; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-Psalm CXLIV-XII. Color-Pale Blue.

Sigma Theta Chi was founded in 1887. The total membership is 160, the average active membership 25. The badge is composed of the three Greek letters, either plain or jewelled, fastened to a gold bar three-quartrs of an inch long.

Xi Phi Delta was founded in 1891. The total membership is 125, the average active membership 25. The badge is a diamond-shaped shield supporting another of black enamel surrounded by a twist of gold. The three letters are of gold and are placed in order along the short diagonal. The colors are purple and gold, the flower the pansy.

Psi Omega was founded in 1897. The total membership is

100, the average active membership is 25. The badge is a peculiarly-shaped shield of gold, supporting another of black enamel surrounded by a fine gold beading. The second shield bears the Greek letters in gold, the Psi being placed above the Omega.

Gamma Kappa was founded in 1898. The total membership is 60, the average active membership is 20. The badge is a gold monogram of the two Greek letters, the Gamma superimposed upon the Kappa and often jewelled with rubies. The color is red, the flower the red rose.

Chi Delta Theta was founded in 1902. The total membership is 50, the average active membership 20. The badge is an equilateral triangle set with pearls and supporting an inner triangle of black enamel with the gold letters of the society's name in the angles. The color is old gold, the flower the yellow rose.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Lynchburg, Va.

Methodist Episcopal South; Opened 1893; Valuation $535,000; Endowment $218,000; Faculty 32, Men 13, Women 19; Students 358; Tuition $75; Expenses $300; Degrees, A, B., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Lemon and Black.

Sororities-1900, Chi Omega; 1902, Zeta Tau Alpha; 1903, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1903, Kappa Delta; 1904, Sigma Sigma Sigma; 1905, Delta Delta Delta.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE.

Rockford, Ill.

Nonsectarian; Opened as a seminary 1849; Chartered

as a college 1892; Present departments, preparatory and college; Valuation $190,000; Endowment $154,754; Faculty 22, Men 2, Women 20; Tuition $75; Expenses $275; Degrees, B. A., B. S.

Motto-Decus Et Veritas. Colors-Purple and White.

Kappa Theta was originally a literary society, called Castalian, but became a secret organization in September, 1900. Its present name was adopted April 17, 1902. The total membership is 66, the average active membership 16. The badge is a gold shield with curiously fluted edges upon which is raised a wedge bearing the letters of the society's name in black enamel, the Kappa above the Theta. The colors are scarlet and gray, the flower the scarlet carnation.

Chi Theta Psi was founded February 24, 1902. The total membership is 92, the average active membership 20. The badge is an oval of black enamel bearing the letters of the society's name and surrounded by a band of gold or pearls. The colors are black and gold, the flower the black pansy.

SMITH COLLEGE.

Northampton, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Valuation $675,500; Endowment $1,276,000; Faculty 93, Men 27, Women 66; Students 1387; Tuition $100; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-Add to Your Virtue Knowledge. Color-White.

For a number of years there was only one Greek-Letter society at Smith, but later when the college grew large enough to support two and when it seemed that competition would add

strength and inspiration to the one already formed, it was decided that five members should go out from the first and organize a second on similar lines. These five were finally voluteers, as the matter was too delicate a one to put to vote. As a reward for their self-sacrifice they were permitted to retain their original membership, but they were the only students who ever belonged to both organizations.

Although these two Greek-letter societies are not regarded by either students or faculty as secret sororities, the difference between them and the local secret societies at other colleges is very slight. The large membership precludes any very close friendship such as the sororities seek to foster, and for this reason they resemble the class societies in vogue at some of the men's colleges. The letters of the Greek names have a special significance for the initiated and neither meetings nor membership are open. Rushing, however, has been eliminated by a unique custom of allowing each society in turn first choice. One year one society has the privilege of making the first drawing, but the next year it goes to the other. If one society elects three members, the other takes the same number the following week, and so the drawings go on until the entire delegation is selected. Since it is just as much honor to belong to the one as to the other, no one ever refuses an offer from one in the hopes of receiving an invitation from the other. There are always sixty members in each at the close of the year and this number is invariably made up of twenty-five seniors, twenty juniors, and fifteen sophomores, though sophomores are not admitted until after the Christmas recess. The basis of membership is high scholarship, special literary power or marked executive ability. Meetings are held once in three weeks at the rooms that each society has in the Students' Biulding. They are usually of a literary character, followed by a social gathering, but quite often a play is given. Once a year each has an open meeting when some interesting speaker delivers a lecture.

The Alpha Society was founded three years after the college was opened. It aims to provide instruction and entertainment for its members. The badge is of Roman gold and is a facsimile of a primitive Greek Alpha. The club color is red.

Phi Kappa Psi was founded in February, 1887. It aims to encourage a high grade of scholarship, especially along literary lines, and to bring into intimate relations those who have congenial interests. The badge consists of three equilateral triangles of white enamel, each bearing one letter of the society's name in gold and all meeting at a common centre under a single pearl. Each one of the three equal spaces between the triangles is filled with a gold fleur de lis. The club color is gold, the flower the daffodil.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Washington, D. C. . .

Catholic; Opened 1900; Valuation $80,000; Endowment $10,000; Faculty 25, Men 8, Women 17; Students 110; Tuition $100; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B.

Motto-Unitas in Trinitate. Colors-Silver and White.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1865; Valuation $2,361,000; Endowment $1,304,000; Faculty 94, Men 17, Women 77; Students 1006; Tuition $150; Expenses $350; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-None. Colors-Rose and Gray.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

Wellesley, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1875; Valuation $1,760,525; Endowment $606,000; Faculty 96, Men 12, Women 84; Students 1096; Tuition $175; Expenses $300; Degrees B. A., M. A.,

Motto-Non Ministrari Sed Ministrare. Color-Dark Blue.

In November, 1876, Mr. Henry F. Durant, founder of Wellesley College, suggested to representative students that two societies devoted to social and literary ends should be organized. In June, 1881, these were disbanded because of faculty opposition, but were reorganized eight years later through the efforts of the charter members. There is a general impression among sorority women that Wellesley societies are not secret organizations, since they publish their formal programs in the college papers. It is true that only two, Phi Sigma and Zeta Alpha, were secret in the beginning, but since 1889 all claim that they are both secret and select, and emphasize the fact that they do not tell outsiders even their colors or their flowers.

In the early history of the societies freshmen were admitted, but as years went on there was a marked tendency on the part of all to postpone the elections to membership. This conservatism culminated in an inter-society compact made in June, 1904, to extend to invitations to new members before the first day of Christmas vacation of their sophomore year. With the increasing attendance, it seems only a question of time when the societies will restrict their membership to the junior and senior classes.

The society houses at Wellesley are unlike the fraternity houses of other colleges, which usually serve as homes for their members during the college course, They resemble the hand-

somely furnished club house of city and town and contain a hall for meetings, a library, a den, a kitchen and cloak rooms.

Phi Sigma was founded November 6, 1876, with sixteen charter members. Its aim is to give "Additional literary training and social intercourse, to strengthen character, to uphold scholarship and to unite the interests of the undergraduates". The society was disbanded in 1881, but reestablished May 17, 1889. It is the only Wellesley society that placed a chapter elsewhere, the Beta chapter being located at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., from 1893-1903. The total membership of the Alpha Chapter is 325, the average active membership 25. The badge is a shield of black enamel set with pearls and bearing the Greek letters of the society's name in gold. The society has a handsome house on the college grounds near Lake Waban. It was built in 1900 and is a model of an Italian villa.

Zeta Alpha was founded November 6, 1876, discontinued in June 1881 and reestablished in the Fall of 1889. The society always has one open meeting during the year to show its guests something representative of its work. Its annual colonial ball has become quite a feature of the college life. The total membership is 350, the average active membership 25. Its badge and that of Sigma Psi of the College for Women of Western Reserve University are identicle in size and shape, but the pin of Zeta Alpha is all of gold with a facsmile of an old Roman lamp across the centre. In the upper angle is a star set with a turquoise and in the lower angles are the letters Zeta and Alpha in blue enamel. The society's house is a handsome colonial structure with the grounds laid out to represent an old colonial garden.

The Shakespeare Society was founded April, 1877. Its aim is "The systematic study of Shakespeare as a means of development". It was at first an open club and many who belonged to Phi Sigma or Zeta Alpha were enrolled among its members, but when these two were reestablished in 1899 as secret societies, it

was put upon the same basis. The total membership is 586, the average active membership 40. The badge is a gold mask with a silver quill through the left eye and above the mask the gold letters, W. S., a facsimile of Shakespeare's autograph on his will The society's house, erected in 1898 on Tree Day Green, is a copy of Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford and is one of the picturesque sights of Wellesley. The annual play, presented out of doors in Rhododendron Hollow, is always one of the memorable occasions of the commencement season.

Tau Zeta Epsilon was founded in 1899 as the "Art Society". The name was changed in 1895, but the aim remained the same, viz. "To disseminate an artistic spirit and an appreciation of the beautiful in creative art and nature on the one hand, on the other to bring its members into closer fellowship with one another". The total membership is 220, the active membership 40. The badge is of gold and represents an ancient chariot wheel with a wing fastened to the axle. On the felloe are the initials of the society's name in violet enamel. The society house, containing a hall, fashioned after the old English style with plastered walls, heavy timbers, high wainscoting, fire place and balcony is one of the features of the Wellesley campus. The members give two unique affairs each year, the Studio Reception and the Fall Musical.

The Agora received its charter giving it a right to exist as one of the six societies of Wellesley in 1892. Up to that time it had been a political club founded by a few freshmen in the village who met to discuss political questions. Its aim is "To create in its members an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day". The total membership is 150, the average active membership 40. The badge represents the helmet of Athena and bears upon the crest the word Agora in Greek characters of Wellesley blue enamel. The society's house is beautifully situated near Lake Waban and is built somewhat after the style of a

Greek temple. The Agora gives three prominent entertainments during the year, a Reception on Washington's Birthday, a Military Ball during the Spring and an Open Meeting at which the society shows to about 600 guests what its work is.

Alpha Kappa Chi was founded May 14, 1892, as "the Classical Society". Its aim was "To further the interest in ancient Greek and Roman drama, literature and art and their influence on modern drama, literature and art". In 1897 the name was changed and the society became a secret organization. The total membership is 150, the average active membership 30. The badge is a scroll of black enamel bearing the letters Alpha Kappa Chi in gold. The society house, erected recently and not yet finished, is modelled after a private Roman house and is lighted entirely from above.

WELLS COLLEGE.

Aurora, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1868; Valuation $183,500; Endowment $263,000; Faculty 22, Men 7, Women 15; Students 155; Tuition $150; Expenses $350; Degrees, B. A., M. A.

Motto-Habere Et Dispertire. Color-Cardinal.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md.

Methodist Episcopal; Opened 1888; Valuation $775,000; Endowment $632,000; Faculty 24, Men 11, Women 13; Students 348; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-I Thess. V. 23. Colors-Dark Blue and Old Gold.

Sororities-1891, Alpha Phi; 1892, Delta Gamma; 1893 Gamma Phi Beta; 1896, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1897, Pi Beta Phi; 1899, Delta Delta Delta.

In addition to these branches of the national organizations there is a prominent local society called Tau Kappa Pi, which was organized in 1892 and has a total membership of 150. The society has no desire to affiliate with any sorority and though it has a national charter it does not intend to establish other chapters. The badge is an arch bearing the letters of the society's name and a Sphinx head. The colors are old rose and white, the flower the chrysanthemum.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The word affiliated is used to designate such colleges for women as are under the supervision or tutelage of the administration of a college for men. The woman's college may, or may not, have an individual name, but in every case the separation is complete.

Affiliated colleges are not numerous, but, few as they are, they show many marked differences in the methods employed in furnishing the instruction to the women students. In the case of Radcliffe, opened in 1879 by a corporation under the name of "The Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women", but popularly known as "Harvard Annex" until its incorporation as a college for women in 1894, the instruction is given by members of the Harvard faculty. Though most of its courses are identical with courses in Harvard and all are of the same grade as those

given by the University, yet many listed in the different departments of the College of Arts and Sciences are not open to students at Radcliffe. Newcomb College was opened in 1886 and is affiliated with Tulane University, but it is located in a different section of New Orleans and has a faculty of its own. At Barnard, opened in 1889 and incorporated as an undergraduate woman's college of Columbia, the courses are given by professors appointed by the trustees of the University. Barnard graduates receive their degrees from Columbia and may take up post-graduate work at the University under the same conditions as men. Brown University admitted women informally to certain privileges as early as 1892 and established the Woman's College as a regular department in 1897. Western Reserve University became coeducational in 1872, but made a change in policy in 1888.

Radcliffe is the only affiliated college where no form of the Greek-Letter Society exists, but this is due to local conditions rather than to any definite policy of opposition on the part of the administration. In the case of the Woman's College of Western Reserve the authorities feel that the local societies are best for the women students, though fraternities are countenanced among men.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

New York, N. Y.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1889; Valuation $561,700; En-

dowment $700,000; Faculty 67, Men 52, Women 15; Students 624; Tuition $150; Expenses $600; Degree A. B.

Motto-Hepomene To Logismo. Colors-Pale Blue and White.

Sororities-1891, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1897, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1898, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1901, Gamma Phi Beta; 1903, Alpha Phi; 1903, Delta Delta Delta; 1904, Pi Beta Phi; 1906, Chi Omega.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Providence, R. I.

Baptist; Opened 1764; Women admitted 1892; Woman's College created 1897; Valuation $2,125,000; Endowment $2,500,000; Faculty 46, Men 43, Women 3; Students 849, Men 649, Women 200; Tuition $105; Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., A. M., Ph. D.

Motto-Deo Speramus. Colors-Brown and White.

Sororities-1897, Kappa Alpha Theta; 1901, Delta Sigma.

NEWCOMB COLLEGE.

New Orleans, La.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1886; Valuation $600,000; Endowment $400,000; Faculty 33, Men 9, Women 24; Students 439; Tuition $100; Expenses $225; Degree, A. B.

Motto-None. Colors-Light Blue and Bronze.

Sororities-1891, Pi Beta Phi; 1898, Alpha Omicron Pi; 1900, Chi Omega; 1904, Kappa Kappa Gamma; 1907, Phi Mu.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Cambridge, Mass.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1879; Valuation $871,000; Endowment $420,000; Faculty 102, Men 102, Women 0; Students 468; Tuition $200; Expenses $550; Degrees, A. B., A. M., Ph. D.

Motto-Veritas. Colors-Crimson and White.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

Cleveland O.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1826; Women admitted 1872; Woman's College created 1888; Valuation $1,552,790; Endowment $1,593,082; Faculty 131, Men 116, Women 15; Students 907, Men 578, Women 329; Tuition $100: Expenses $400; Degrees, A. B., A. M.,

Motto-None. Colors-Gold and White.

Delta Phi Upsilon was founded in 1893. The total membership is 57. Its founders intended that only students of Greek should be admitted, but this policy has been changed within the last few years. The badge is of dark blue enamel, fancifully shaped, outlined with gold scroll work and bearing the Greek letters in gold. The pledge pin is a circle of gold with a bar across the centre. On the upper half of the circle are the words Delta Phi Upsilon engraved in Greek characters. The colors are dark blue and gold, the flower, the pansy.

Gamma Delta Tau was founded in 1896. The total member-

ship is 51. The badge is a shield with eight concave sides outlined with a row of pearls. An inner shield of black enamel with four concave sides bears the three Greek letters in gold. The colors are green and gold, the flower, the daffodil. The pledge pin is of black enamel, identical in shape and size with the inner portion of the badge.

Phi Kappa Zeta was founded in 1896. The total membership is 70. The badge is a five pointed star set with pearls along the edges. An inner raised star of black enamel bears the gold letters Phi Kappa Zeta. The colors are black and gold, the flower, the daffodil.

Sigma Psi was founded in 1899. The total membership is 54. The badge is a shield with three concave sides, the edges outlined with pearls and the corners emphasized wiith emeralds. An inner raised portion of black enamel bears the Greek letters of the society's name, the Sigma being placed above the Psi. The pledge pin is a monogram of the two letters, the Sigma being of gold and the Psi of green enamel. The colors are green and gold, the flower the daffodil. The flag is a pennant with gold letters on a green background. The open motto is "Ever faithful".

COORDINATE COLLEGES.

The coordinate college is a hybrid in that it partakes of the nature of both the affiliated and the coeducational institution, but always with an increasing tendency toward the characteristics of the affiliated college. The segregation policy inaugurated by the University of Chicago in 1902 has been copied by a number of colleges especially in the East and Middle West. All these institutions were coeducational for a longer or shorter period and made the

change for a variety of reasons, one because of the increasing enrolment of women students, another because of the decreasing attendance of men students, a third to enable the women to enjoy a more distinct social life. At present separation in chapel exercises and in the required work of the college is as far as most of them have followed in the lead of Chicago. Strangely enough the authorities in charge of the women of this large university are opposed to the admission of branches of the national sprorities, while the smaller colleges welcome them heartily.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Baptist; Opened 1846; Women admitted 1880; Woman's College created 1905; Valuation $400,000; Endowment $700,000; Faculty 36, Men 35, Women 1; Students 514, Men 373, Women 141; Tuition $50; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., B. S., A. M., M. S.

Motto-None. Colors-Orange and Blue.

Sororities-1884, Pi Beta Phi; 1904, Delta Delta Delta.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Chicago, Ill.

Baptist; Opened 1892; Women admitted 1892; Woman's Junior College created 1902; Valuation $9,000,000;

Endowment $9,000,000; Faculty 373, Men 324, Women 49; Students 4580, Men 2319, Women 2261; Tuition $120; Expenses $300; Degrees, A. B., Ph. B., S. B., A. M., Ph. M., S. M., Ph. D., D. B., Ed. B., LL. D., J. D.

Motto-None. Color-Maroon.

Sorority-Alpha Epsilon Iota (Med.)

The Esoteric was founded in December, 1893. The total membership is 51. The badge is a half inch square of gold, the entire space being covered with the word Esoteric in green and white enamel. The pledge pin is a square of green enamel displaying the letter E in white enamel. The colors are green and white, the flower the white rose.

The Mortar Board was organized November 10, 1894. The total membership is 77. The badge is of dark blue enamel and is designed to represent a mortar board, the tassel being of gold. The pledge pin is a square with bevelled edges, bearing the letters M B in gold on a field of blue enamel.

The Quadranglers was organized in January, 1895. The total membership is 71. The badge is a square of black enamel with gold edges, the lowest angle pierced with the letter Q, which is set with ten pearls, the tail of the Q being of black enamel. The colors are black and white.

The Wyvern was founded in October, 1898. The total membership is 35. The badge is a W set with either pearls or diamonds and entwined with a winged dragon or wyvern of gold. The pledged member wears a silver ring encircled by a dragon. The colors are gold and white, the flower the chrysanthemuu. The flag shows a white dragon on a yellow field.

Phi Beta Delta was founded in December, 1899. The total membership is 36. The badge is an open equilateral triangle of rose gold, through which and around which twines a winged dragon holding a sapphire in its mouth. The letters of the so-

ciety's name appear in the angles of the triangle and like its edges, are raised. The pledge pin is an open triangle of dark blue enamel, three-eighths of an inch on a side. The colors are dark blue and gold, the flower the yellow chrysanthemum. The jewel is the sapphire.

COLBY COLLEGE.

Waterville, Me.

Baptist; Opened 1820; Women admitted 1871; Woman's Division created 1890; Valuation $275,000; Endowment $470,000; Faculty 17, Men 15, Women 2; Students 240, Men 124, Women 116; Tuition $90; Expenses $160; Degrees, A. B., B. S.

Motto-Lux Mentis Scientia. Colors-Gray and Blue.

Sororities-1874, Sigma Kappa; 1906, Chi Omega.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Middlebury, Vt.

Nonsectarian; Opened 1800; Women admitted 1883; Woman's College created 1903; Valuation $500,000; Endowment $400,000; Faculty 13, Men 13, Women 0; Students 178, Men 108, Women 70; Tuition $80; Expenses $250; Degrees, A. B., A. M.

Motto-Scientia Et Virtus. Colors-Blue and White.

Sorority-1893, Pi Beta Phi.

MEN'S FRATERNITIES.

ALPHA CHI RHO-1895-Brooklyn Pol. Inst., Columbia, Dickinson, Lafeyette, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Trinity, Virginia, Yale—9.

ALPHA DELTA PHI-1832-Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, C. C. N. Y., Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Kenyon, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Toronto, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin, Yale—24.

ALPHA TAU OMEGA-1865-Adrian, Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Albion, Brown, California, Charleston, Chicago, Colby, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hillsdale, Illinois, Kansas, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mt. Union, Muhlenburg, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Purdue, Rose Pol. Inst., Simpson, St. Lawrence, Southern, Southwestern Baptist, Southwestern Presbyterian, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tufts, Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Wooster, Worcester Pol. Inst. —58.

BETA THETA PI-1839-Amherst, Beloit, Bethany, Boston Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colgate, Colorada, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denison, Denver, DePauw, Dickinson, Hampden-Sydney, Hanover, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Iowa Wesleyan,

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED FOR THE
SORORITY HAND BOOK
BY THE SUFFOLK ENG. AND ELECTRO. CO. BOSTON.

Johns Hopkins, Kansas Kenyon, Knox, Lehigh, Maine, Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Rutgers, Stanford, Stevens, St. Lawrence, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Union, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Westminster, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Wooster, Yale—70.

CHI PHI-1864-Amherst, California, Cornell, Dartmouth, Emory, Franklin and Marshall, Hampden Sydney, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., Ohio State, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, Stevens, Texas, Vandebilt, Wofford—20.

CHI PSI-1841-Amherst, Bowdoin, California, Chicago, Cornell, Georgia, Hamilton, Lehigh, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Rutgers, Stanford, Stevens, Union, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin—18.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON-1844-Alabama, Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Central, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenyon, Lafayette, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Miami, Michigan, Middlebury, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Trinity, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, Williams, Yale—41.

DELTA PHI-1827-Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, New York, Pennsylvania, Rensselaer, Rutgers, Sheffield, Union—11.

DELTA PSI-1847-Columbia, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Sheffield, Trinity, Virginia, Williams—8.

DELTA SIGMA PHI-1901-C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, New York, Mass. Inst. Tech.—5.

DELTA TAU DELTA-1859-Albion, Allegheny, Amour Inst. Tech., Baker, Brown, California, Chicago, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Emory, George Washington,, Hillsdale, Kenyon, Illinois, Indiana, Indianapolis, Iowa, Lafayette, Lehigh, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rensselaer, Stanford, Stevens, Texas Tulane, Tufts, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wabash, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, West Virginia, Wisconsin—50.

DELTA UPSILON-1834-Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Colby, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Depauw, Hamilton, Harvard, Illinois, Lafayette, Lehigh, Marietta, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Middlebury, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Rutgers, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Union Western Reserve, Williams, Wisconsin—37.

KAPPA ALPHA (Northern)-1825-Cornell, Hobart, Lehigh, McGill, Toronto, Williams, Union—7.

KAPPA ALPHA (Southern)-1865-Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Arkansas, Bethany, California, Central, Charleston, Davidson, Delaware, Drury, Emory, Florida, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Georgetown (Ky), George Washington, Hampden-Sydney, Johns Hopkins, Kentucky, Kentucky State, Kentucky Wesleyan, Louisiana, Mercer, Millsaps, Mississippi, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Oklahoma, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southern, Southwestern, Stanford, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, Washington and Lee, Westminster, West Virginia, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wofford—49.

KAPPA SIGMA-1869 Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Arkansas, Baker, Bowdoin, Brown, Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado College, Col. Sch. Mines, Cornell, Cumberland, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denver, Dickinson, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., George Washington, Hampden-Sydney, Harvard, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky State, Lake Forest, Lehigh, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Ag. Col., Mercer, Michigan, Millsaps, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., Ohio State, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Southwestern, Southwestern Baptist, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, University of the South, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, William and Mary, William Jewell, Wisconsin, Wofford—76.

OMEGA PI ALPHA-1901-C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Lehigh, Pennsylvania, Rutgers—6.

PHI DELTA THETA-1848-Alabama, Ala. Pol Inst., Allegheny, Amherst, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colby, Colorado, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Dickinson, Emory, Franklin, Georgie, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hanover, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa Wesleyan, Kansas, Kentucky State, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, McGill, Mercer, Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, South Dakota, Southwestern, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Toronto, Tulane, Union, University of the South, Vandebilt, Vermont, Virginia, Wabash, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Westminster, Williams, Wisconsin—71.

PHI GAMMA DELTA-1848-Alabama, Allegheny, Amherst, Bethel, Brown, Bucknell, California, Chicago, Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Hanover, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Knox, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Richmond, Stanford, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Trinity, Union, Virginia, Wabash, Washington State, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, Western Reserve, William Jewell, Wisconsin, Wittenberg, Wooster, Worcester, Yale—55.

PHI KAPPA PSI-1852-Allegheny, Amherst, Brown, Brooklyn Pol. Inst., Bucknell, California, Case, Chicago, Colgate Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Johns Hopkins, Kansas, Lafayette, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Purdue, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Texas, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wittenberg—43.

PHI KAPPA SIGMA-1850-Alabama, Armour, California, Charleston, Columbia, Dickinson, Franklin and Marshall, Ga. Sch. Tech., Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Mass. Inst. Tech., Northwestern, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington and Jefferson, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin—24.

PHI SIGMA KAPPA-1873-Brown, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Franklin and Marshall, George Washington, Lehigh, Maryland, Mass. Agr. Col., Mass. Inst. Tech., Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Queens, Stevens, St. John's, St. Lawrence, Swarthmore, Union, Virginia, West Virginia, Williams, Yale—23.

PI KAPPA ALPHA-1868-Ala. Pol. Inst. Arkansas, Cen-

tenary, Cumberland, Davidson, Florida, Ga. Sch. Tech., Hampden-Sydney, Kentucky, Kentucky State, Louisiana, Millsaps, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Presbyterian, Richmond, Roanoke, Southwestern Presbyterian, Tennessee, Trinity (N. C.), Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, William and Mary, Wofford—29.

PSI UPSILON-1833-Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Kenyon, Lehigh, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rochester, Syracuse, Trinity, Union, Wesleyan, Wisconsin, Yale—22.

SIGMA ALPHA EPSILON-1856-Adrian, Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Allegheny, Arkansas, Bethel, Boston, Bucknell, California, Case, Central, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado, Col. Sch. Mines, Columbia, Cornell, Cumberland, Davidson, Denver, Dickinson, Emory, Franklin, George Washington, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky State, Louisiana, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Mt. Union, Nebraska, North Carolina, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Southern, Southwestern Baptist, Southwestern Presbyterian, Stanford, St. Stephen's, Syracuse, Tennessee, Texas, Tulane, University of the South, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, Wisconsin, Wofford, Worcester —69.

SIGMA CHI-1855-Albion, Arkansas, Beloit, Bucknell, Butler, California, Chicago, Cincinnati, Colorado College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Denison, DePauw, Dickinson, George Washington, Hanover, Hobart, Illinois, Illinois Wesleyan, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Mass. Inst. Tech., Miami, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Northwestern, Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan,

Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania College, Pennsylvania State, Purdue, Southern California, Stanford, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wooster—56.

SIGMA NU 1869-Alabama, Ala. Pol. Inst., Albion, Arkansas, Bethany, California, Case, Chicago, Colorado, Col. Sch. Mines, Cornell, Dartmouth, DePauw, Emory, Georgia, Ga. Sch. Tech., Howard, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Iowa State College, Kansas, Kentucky State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Lombard, Louisiana, Mercer, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mo. Sch. Mines, Montana, Mt. Union, North Carolina, N. C. A. & M. C., N. Ga. A. C., Northwestern, Ohio State, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Rose Pol. Inst., Stanford, Stevens, Syracuse, Texas, Tulane, Vanderbilt, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Washington State, Washington and Lee, West Virginia, William Jewell, Wisconsin—57.

SIGMA PHI-1827-Cornell, Hamilton, Hobart, Lehigh, Michigan, Union, Vermont, Williams, Wisconsin—9.

SIGMA PHI EPSILON-1901-Colorado, Delaware, Ga. Sch. Tech., Illinois (Med. Col.), Jefferson Med. Col., N. C. A. & M. C., Ohio Northern, Pennsylvania, Purdue, Randolph-Macon, Richmond, Syracuse, Virginia, Washington and Lee, Western, West Virginia, William and Mary—17.

THETA CHI-1856-Mass. Inst. Tech., Norwich—2.

THETA DELTA CHI-1848-Amherst, Boston, Bowdoin, Brown, California, C. C. N. Y., Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, George Washington, Hamilton, Harvard, Hobart, Lafayette, Mass. Inst. Tech., McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, Rochester, Stanford, Tufts, William and Mary, Williams, Wisconsin—25.

ZETA PSI-1847-Bowdoin, Brown, California, Case, Colby, Columbia, Cornell, Lafayette, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Stanford, Syracuse, Toronto, Tufts, Virginia, Williiams, Yale—22.

INDEX

	Page
The Higher Education of Women	1
The Evolution of the Sorority System	9
Distribution of Chapters	16
Extension	18
Standards	25
Government	30
Publications	31
Alumnae Associations	35
Chapter Houses	39
Pan-Hellenism	39
The Congress of Fraternities	41
The Inter-Sorority Conferences	41
The Mission of the Sorority	46
Literary Sororities. Class A	64
Alpha Chi Omega	64
Alpha Delta Phi	65
Alpha Gamma Delta	66
Alpha Omicron Pi	67
Alpha Phi	68
Alpha Xi Delta	69
Chi Omega	71
Delta Delta Delta	72
Delta Gamma	74
Delta Sigma	75
Gamma Phi Beta	76
Kappa Alpha Theta	77
Kappa Delta	78
Kappa Kappa Gamma	80
Pi Beta Phi	81
Sigma Kappa	83

Sigma Sigma Sigma	84
Zeta Tau Alpha	85
Literary Sororities. Class B	86
Alpha Kappa Psi	86
Alpha Sigma Alpha	87
Beta Sigma Omicron	88
Gamma Beta Sigma	89
Phi Mu	90
Phi Mu Gamma	91
Musical Sororities	92
Mu Phi Epsilon	93
Sigma Alpha Iota	94
Medical Sororities	95
Alpha Epsilon Iota	95
Epsilon Tau	96
Zeta Phi	97
Necrology of Chapters	98
Honorary Societies *Admitting Women*	101
Phi Beta Kappa	109
Sigma Xi	111
Phi Kappa Phi	112
Alpha Omega Alpha	113
The Association of Collegiate Alumnae	114
Southern Association of College Women	115
Statistical Data	116
Coeducational Colleges	116
Independent Colleges for Women	145
Affiliated Colleges	158
(Barnard, Brown, Newcomb, Radcliffe, Western Reserve)	
Coordinate Colleges	162
(Bucknell, Chicago, Colby, Middlebury.)	
Men's Fraternities	166

X 904 1910

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 020 133 446 9